REGISTERED No. 79—1873

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,570.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Alleppy	23
,, Rutnagherry	18	,, Tuticorin	25
,, Vingorla	18	,, Colombo	26
,, Carwar	19	,, Galle	27
,, Goa	19	,, Negapatam	30
,, Mangalore	20	,, Pondicherry	31
,, Cannanore	21	,, Madras ... June	2
,, Tellicherry	21	,, Coconada	4
,, Calicut	22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Beypore	22	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Narrakal	23	,, Gopaulpore	6
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	7
		Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Fao	11
,, Guadur	28	,, Kowet	11
,, Muscat	29	,, Bushire	13
,, Bunder Abbas ... June	1	,, Linga	16
,, Linga	3	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bahrein	5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	5	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 13th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILLARNEY, Captain H. O'Neill, 1,060 Tons Net Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make her passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class ....Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class............ ,, 300
To SUEZ, First Class .... ,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th May.

THE s.s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cowens, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS............Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS .... ,, 300

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19 0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H. P.). Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 15th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"HARRISON LINE."

OUTWARD VOYAGE 28 DAYS.

(Including all Stoppages.)

THE new and powerful fast Steam-ship "CHANCELLOR," 2,000 Tons (sister vessel to the s.s. "AMBASSADOR), will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, about 15th May.

This Steamer has been specially built for the East Indian Trade and the Saloon and Cabins are well ventilated and fitted up with every improvement, luxury, and comfort.

FIRST CLASS FARE ....Rs. 500,

(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

10 Cases Silk Border Dhoties.
2 do. Gagrapat, 24 yards.
5 do. Sarries, 43 by 9.
3 do Turkey Red Shirtings, 38 yards.
8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 do. Grey Longcloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

1 Case fancy flower bead baskets, 2 cases tea sets, rich cut sherry, champagne, claret and wine glasses of various patterns, tumblers, real porcelain tea and coffee cups and saucers of rich gilt, coral, flowered and of different patterns, glass gilt lockets and crosses and flutes, &c., &c., 1 case pins, 1 case Turkish caps, 5 cases pink post papers, 7 pieces cloth covers for book binding, 2 cases superior eau de cologne.

21 Bread baskets, knife trays, sodawater bottles, corks, pilot cloth, bed tickets, tin tea trays of different sizes, cruet frames, &c.

15,000 Burmah cheroots 500 in box.
5,000 Havana cheroots 250 in box.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—

1 Case Plated ...arness.

A few dozens of champagne, moselles and hocks by different brands superior in quality.

On account and risk of Ramtoola Tallub—

In diamond—. & Co.—50 Cases 100 Tins ½ Sardins.
50 ,, 100 ,, ¼ ,,

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain Warner.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and costly Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Madras built Dog Cart, Buggy, Horse, Harness, &c., at the New Post Office Building, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the very valuable and handsome household furniture &c. The property of E. E. George, Esq., Post Master of Bombay proceeding to Calcutta.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property will—be on view 3 days before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OUTSTANDING ASSETS.

In the matter of the Estates of Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, lately carrying on business under the name and firm of Manockjee Limjee & Co., and now in liquidation under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

The Trustees of the above Estates will sell by Public Auction, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., unless previously disposed of by private contract, the outstanding assets of the above Estate.

Full particulars can be seen at the Office of the Trustees, at No. 23, Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons.. complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons.. complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 14th MAY, 1873.

LAST NIGHT FOR SEASON TICKET HOLDERS.

Fourth Representation of the Brilliant Comedy of

FEROZE AND PERICHER,

To be followed by the Opera of

INDUR SABHA.

On SATURDAY, 17th MAY, 1873,

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. N. N. PARUCK.

NOTICE.—LOST, on the 11th of May 1873, a GOLD and SILVER-WORKED CAP, containing some BUSINESS LETTERS, on the Callian Line. Whoever will bring the same to NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE EDULJEE ACHAGINA, at Dhobie Talao, will be REWARDED.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MENESSE and COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, instant, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, at the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of Mr. TATIA SADASHEW, in pursuance of an Order for Sale of the said property, made on the 15th day of April 1873, by the High Court, in Suit No. 1192 of 1865:—

All that piece of Fazendari land, with the house and premises situate thereon, formerly numbered 333, and now numbered 424 in the books of the Municipal Commissioner, situate in Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, bounded on the east by the Agiary of Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee Setna, on the west by Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the house of Hurjee Jeena, and on the south by the chawl belonging to the said Agiary.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of May 1873.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Attorneys for Tatia Sadashew.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM has, in pursuance of the Power of Sale vested in him by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of April 1870, made between Raghoonath Luxumonjee of the one part and the said Bhimjee Purshotum of the other part, contracted to sell to NANA MOROJEE, Esquire, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, stable, range and premises thereon built and standing, situate, lying and being on the western side of Funuswady, in Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 798 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Funnuswady Second Lane, on or towards the west by the house of Hurry Trimbuck Morojee, on or towards the north by the house of late Shreecrustna Wittojee, and on or towards the south by the house of Balcrishna Raghoba, and which piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12 A and B and 13. All persons having any claim over the said property, either by way of mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, No. 16, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 13th day of May 1873.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Purchaser's Attornies.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of MOKUM SANKLA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MANCHUND SANKLA & GULLOO SANKLA ... ...Applicants.

Application having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for a grant of Probate of the Will of the abovenamed Estate to the abovenamed Applicants, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 13th day of May 1873.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicants' Proctors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 707 of 1872.

GUJA PREMA, JUGA JETHA, ROOPA PREMA, HUCKMA LUCKHA, and VUNA RAMA, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, trading together in partnership under the name and style of GUJA PREMA and COMPANY, at No. 81, Pallow Road, in the City of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

PURSHOTUM JANARDHUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 68, Pallow Road, in the City of Bombay............Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued on the 8th day of May, instant, in the above suit,) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the SHERIFF of BOMBAY, the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant:—

Native Gold and Silver Ornaments and Household Furniture, &c. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the said Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,17.-10-7, for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said Judgment at six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 13th May 1873.

Mr. MUNSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman*.
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman*.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

ELASTIC AND INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS.
ICE BAGS AND HOT WATER BOTTLES.
SILK ABDOMINAL BELTS.
WATERPROOF SHEETING, DIFFERENT TEXTURES.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, WRISTLETS, &c.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

SCIENTIFIC AND AMUSING NOVELTIES FOR 1873.

JUST CONSIGNED BY THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

"*JEWELS OF RARE AND EXQUISITE FORM.*"

UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE,

In this improved instrument, charming symmetrical designs of exquisite beauty are produced by an ingenious arrangement in the mechanism, and by the employment of a combination of choice and special objects, entirely novel in form and character. These embrace brilliant gems, disposed in harmonious colours, and objects of art—some liquid—affording undulating movement of surpassing splendour. The new instrument, as at present arranged will prove a source of delight practically inexhaustible; for presuming that ten changes per minute be effected of the objects enclosed, it has been mathematically computed that a period of 462,880,899,576 years and 360 days would elapse before the entire variety of changes would be exhausted.

Price with Stand complete ....Rs. 16.

ENCHANTED FRAME,

By means of which any Album Portrait may be instantly produced from a blank surface and its immediate disappearance effected.

Price ....Rs. 2.

BLACK CUP,

Enables the owner to perform in the simplest manner an extraordinary feat in legerdemain, deying detection.

NEW ORIENTAL FIGURE PUZZLE,

AN ENDLESS SOURCE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

(*Entered according to the Act.*)

By which the apparently impossible feat of producing representations of grotesque human figures from a series of purely geometrical forms may be achieved in great and amusing variety.

Price ....Rs. 1.

ONE PUZZLE TO PUZZLE ONE,

The most diverting puzzle ever designed.

(*Entered according to the Act.*)

If one should have one hour to spare,
With these Triangles form one square.

Price ....Rs. 1.

A NEW GAME (Entered according to the Act)

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Great entertainment is derived from the unsuccessful efforts to solve the problem which is most perplexing and ingenious.

Price ....Rs. 1.

EGYPTIAN ZAIRGETH; (A MYSTERY).

Furnishes a prophetic answer to any wish expressed.

Price ....Rs. 1.

APPARITION RINGS,

Whence do they come? Whither do they go? A most extraordinary optical illusion.

Can be used any number of times.

Price complete in Box..............Re. 1.

NEW "REMBRANDT" CARTE

(A Novelty in Art Photography).

Exhibits in photography the effect of that artistic combination of light and shade, so special a peculiarity of this great master.

A few received at Rs. 1 each.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

WANTED, a SITUATION as a SECRETARY to a SPINNING MILL; can understand thoroughly in all its Branches. If any now in erection the Advertiser would gladly influence to fill up the Capital.—Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

HOTEL.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden

Visitors arriving by train should book for BYCULLA STATION, and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS:

C. W. CARR & Co......Calcutta.

CARR & SON............Conduit Street, London.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LANDED PER S.S. ASSYRIA,

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES.

BURMAH LUNKAS.
BABINGTON do.
SEDANS.
LEISURE HOUR.
DOLLY VARDEN.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.

"Long" Cheroots.

JUST RECEIVED PER VARIOUS STEAMERS, A FRESH STOCK OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2,
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2,
NOBLE'S PRIME.

RECEIVED PER S. S. TRAVANCORE,

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

MANILLA CIGARS.

FORTIN............................No. 2.
CAVITES............................No. 2.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market

the

Public are hereby Cautioned against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but

Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

Asking for the

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do.		27 0
Warm do.		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to	45 0
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to	17 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to	23 0
Pyjamas ½ doz.		16 8
Oxford Shirts ,,		36 0
White do. ,,		22 8
Best Printed ,,		22 8
Best Flannel ,,		49 0
Silk and Wool ,,		52 0
Under Vests ,,	14 0 to	31 0
Do. Pants ,,	26 0 to	31 0
Towels ,,		4 12
Pillow Cases ... Each		1 8
Sheets ... Per pair		9 8
Cardigan Jackets		9 8
Bathing Drawers		2 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rail Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks		12 8 to 28 0
Best Solid Leather		52 0
Extra Size do.		75 0
Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to	24 0
Cash Bags		6 12
Courier Bags		6 8
Money Belts		3 8
Sovereign Boxes		4 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12
Sponge Bags		2 0
Sponges (large)		3 8
Hat Brushes		1 0
Air Pillows		6 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0
Rug Straps		2 0
Lock Straps		5 0
Waterproof Coats		15 0
Travelling Caps		[illegible] 8

	Rs. a.
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Gent's Scarfs Knott, or Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Paper Collars ... Doz.	1 0
Linen do. ,,	6 0
Cotton Socks ,,	9 8
Warm Merino ,,	15 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 0
Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0 to 13 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0 to 30 0
Blankets ... Each	11 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather: comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES. (Nett.) Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ... P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves. ,, 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ... ,, 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves ,, 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves... ,, 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves......... ,, 2 12

COLLARS.
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz. 6 8

SCARFS.
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor 2 12
The Romal Satin 3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.

HATS.
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats 15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats 12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ... 6 8
Brown Felt do. do. 7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester 6 0
Sola Topies, new shape 5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from 1 8

JEWELLERY.
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS. (All new Patterns.) Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each 9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each 8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each 6 8
Badham's Spun Silk 12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz. 60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p. doz. 60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.
Badham's Oxford Cloth 11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool 18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool 19 0
Badham's Spun Silk 22 0

TIES.
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb 1 0
Coloured ,, ,, 1 8
White Dress Ties, from ,, 0 8

HELMETS.
Hawke's Regulation Helmet 18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike 33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians 18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats 15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.
English-made, with Leg Rest 11 0
Do. without do 10 0

UMBRELLAS.
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas.
White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose 12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from 14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from 16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair 4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for 20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,, 26 8
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each 6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.
Badham's Blue Serge Suits 30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits 22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits 35 0

BRACES.
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab 2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz 5 0
,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders 5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from 10 0

TRUNKS, &c.
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BURLINGTON

HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON

IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

THE ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY.

LONDON..........140, Leadenhall Street, 35A Moorgate Street.
MANCHESTER.61, Princes Street.
LIVERPOOL.....Batavia Buildings, Hackins, Hey.
BOMBAY..........Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THIS AGENCY IS OPENED for the collection, transmission and distribution of *Private Messages* through the lines of the Great Cable Companies. To any station in the *United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland*, and other countries in *Europe, America, &c., &c.*

Tariff for Messages can be obtained upon application at the Office. Messages for registered clients have the advantage of the full address being forwarded at the cost of one word only, no charge for registration and forms supplied.

CHARLES CARTER,
Agent, Bombay.

Bombay, April 1873.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS, FISH, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE,
BACON, SAUSAGES, OX TONGUES, PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Veterinary Surgeon GEORGE BLAKE, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month of this date.

J. T. LEISHMAN, Major, R.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 9th May 1873.

DEBTS RECOVERED in BOMBAY, INDIA, and ENGLAND, by LAW or OTHERWISE.

NO COMMISSION nor FEE CHARGED if the DEBTS be not recovered, otherwise 5 per cent. Commission and the actual out of pocket expenses.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Trades' Protection Society.

17, Meadow Street, near Bank of Bombay Old Buildings.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

LAMPLOUGH'S

EFFERVESCING PYRETIC SALINE.

IMPORTANT to all, more especially those who have the charge of others, to Travellers, English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans seeking to reside in safety in Tropical and Foreign Climates. During hot weather, summer and autumnal months, it is invaluable for it invigorates the body, vitalises the blood, and thereby prevents and cures fevers, &c.

Her Majesty's representative, the Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply of the Pyretic Saline, states—"It is of great value, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all Europeans visiting the tropics."

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, & NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by taking a tea-spoonful in a tumbler of cold water. This can be repeated once or twice in two hours if needful.

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted. It instantly allays the sickness.

FOR BILIOUS CONSTITUTIONS, giving rise to vitiated secretions, indigestion, and eruptions on the skin, a tea-spoonful should be taken daily with the dinner in a tumbler of water, and the same quantity on going to bed.

May be obtained of the Proprietor, H. LAMPLOUGH, Consulting Chemist; and of

Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Bombay
Depot for the Trade only.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

ORGAN RECITAL.

THIS EVENING, an ORGAN RECITAL will be GIVEN in the TOWN HALL, commencing at a quarter before six o'clock. Three gentlemen have kindly proffered their services at the Organ. Favourite singers have also kindly volunteered.

Admission charge of One Rupee will be made to cover necessary expenses. No Tickets will be issued, but Reserved Seats will be allotted to those who may send their names to the "MANAGER TOWN HALL CONCERT, *Times of India* Office, not later than TO-DAY NOON.

NOTICE—TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, at his Office, on MONDAY, the 19th May 1873, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of STATIONERY, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required during a period of ten months, commencing from the 1st June 1873.

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock P.M. on the 19th May 1873.

Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied of the best quality for prompt payment.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred will be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into, with lists of the articles required, can be seen, and any other particulars ascertained, at this Office, daily, Sundays excepted.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Superintendent of Stationery.

Bombay, 6th May 1873.

TOILET LUXURIES.

BY D. S. KEMP & CO.

In view especially of the approaching hot weather and its exhausting influences, we strongly recommend the following preparations, which will be found to increase in no small degree the healthful pleasures of the daily toilet:—

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A few drops on the Tooth Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder. It produces a most agreeable froth, thoroughly cleanses and whitens the Teeth, is an effective disinfectant, and leaves an abiding fragrance in the mouth. *Unlike solutions of Soap, it does not relax the Gums.* All should use it.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 4.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most agreeable of all Toilet preparations. Immediately arrests the loss of Hair, and will *ensure health to the capillary system during a long life.* It contains no Cantharides or other *irritant*; but acts by protecting and assisting the natural processes.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

Both of the above are shown in the BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal ,, ,, 20 ,,
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal ,, ,, 29 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ,, ,, 24 ,,
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's ,, ,, 24 ,,
M. P. Guimaraeus & Son's ,, ,, 20 ,,
Do. old pale dry ,, ,, 28 ,,

CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils ... Pts. ,, 21 ,,
Do. Qts. ,, 42 ,,
Do. Magnums ,, 82 ,,
Arthur H. Browning's. Qts. ,, 30 ,,
Sandback and Son's ... ,, ,, 20 ,,
Do. Do. ... Pts. ,, 11 ,,

BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior ... Qts. ,, 24 ,,
Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers ,, ,, 16 ,,

CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien. Qts. ,, 13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.

(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)

IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
SHERRY.	
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22 8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28 0
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	1 0
MARSALA.	
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14 8
MADEIRA.	
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30 0
PORT.	
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	24 0
A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.	
CHAMPAGNE.	
A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26 0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry	39 0
Geisler's	
SPARKLING MOSELLE.	
Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0
SPARKLING HOCK.	
Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0
STILL HOCK.	
Fine light Hock	14 0
Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	27 0
STILL MOSELLE.	
Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	25 0
CLARET.	
Sound Cup Claret	8 4
Breakfast Wine	9 8
Dinner Wine	16 0
After-Dinner Wine	23 0
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	29 0
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	18 0
A few cases *Lafitte*, 1865 Vintage	30 0
BURGUNDY.	
Sparkling Red	31 0
Do. White	31 0
Still, extra fine	19 0
STEINWEIN.	
This is a very choice Wine. In original flagons	20 0
CHABLIS.	
A very nice light Wine	14 0
Do. more body	19 0
SAUTERNES.	
A pure wholesome Wine	16 0
Do. more body	20 0
BRANDY.	
Payne & Co.'s Green Vine Leaf	26 8
Payne & Co.'s Trade Mark	22 0
Hennessy's	19 8
Exshaw's No. 1	31 8
GINGER WINE.	
Crabbie's Scotch	12 4
Payne & Co.'s	13 0
GIN.	
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured fully matured in wood before bottling	16 0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom	13 0
Cordial Gin, extra superior	14 0
WHISKEY.	
Finest Scotch	15 0
Do. Irish	17 8
RUM.	
Fine Pine Apple Jamaica	16 0
LIQUEURS.	
Dutch Curaçoa	34 0
Pints Cherry Brandy, per case of 2 dozens	28 0
French assorted	22 0
Father Kermann's	38 0
BITTERS.	
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	14 0
Nouilly Pratt's Vermouth	15 0

Our object, in offering our Wines for sale at Cost Price, is, as before stated, speedy realization of assets and settlement of account.

This is an opportunity which is not likely to recur, and we would particularly call the attention of Presidents of Messes, Clubs, and Residents, in the Mofussil, generally, to the advantages to be derived by laying in a stock of the Wines now offered.

Particular care will be taken not to include *Wines out of condition*—these will form the subject of a special sale by Auction to the *highest bidder*.

PAYNE & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 13TH MAY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London there is very little alteration to notice in the opening rates for this mail from those we quoted as closing business yesterday, sellers are not inclined to give any higher rates, and Bankers are unwilling to offer lower, except for first class Bank Credits, a preference being made for short-dated Bills.

Government Securities remains unaltered at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight............1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 11 7/16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 11 15/32d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight............1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 1029/32d.
Credit do. ....1s. 11⅛d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 5/32d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 11 9/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99⅝
Do. demand......... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight .... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand......... 100 1/16.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111
Four & half per cent. ... ...104¾ to 105
Four per cent. ... ...103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103;
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.........92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.........115.

[R]ates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand............ 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 5½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandise ...... 7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ „
Do. do. ...... 7½ „
Bank Bills ...... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper ...... 8½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107⅜ to 107⅞
Gold Leaf 16-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

RATES by Canal Steamers continue quiet, but at £2-12-6 more business has been done. By Sail rates are maintained, the fine American ship Augusta having engaged a full cargo at £2-17-6 with concession in rates for Seeds.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bdls	£0 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. noml.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£3 2s. 6d.
	Trieste	£3 5s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
	Havre	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 12s. 6d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares closed firm. Bank of Bombay shares advancing. Colaba and other land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₱ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	760
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	261¼
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110 x.d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoll. dated Stock	236
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,520
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	100
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	820
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,900
600	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,375
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,640
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,085
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,545
750	2,000	all	20 p.s.	Great Eastern	2,200
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,035
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,150
900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,095
800	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,100 x.d
890	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	2,200
500	1,000	a"	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	445
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

May 10. ... May 19. May 22. ... May 30.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been quiet without change in prices. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	at Rs. 4 3 to Rs. 4 4		
„ „	40 „	39 „	7 „	at „ 4 13 to „ 4 14		
„ „	40 „	39 „	8½ „	at „ 5 12 to „ 5 14		
„ „	45 „	39 „	8 „	at „ 5 10 to „ 5 12		
„ „	45 „	39 „	9 „	at „ 6 6 to „ 6 8		
„ Printers	26 „	30 „	3 „	at „ 2 4		
„ Madapolams	32 „	24 „	3 „	at „ 2 2½		
„	50 „	24 „	5½ „	at „ 3 11		
„ Jacconets	40 „	20 „	2½ „	at „ 2 2		

The following sales have transpired yesterday:—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	at Rs. 4 13 0	
250 „ „ „	45 „	39 „	6 „	at „ 4 4 0	
1,200 „ „Madapollams	32 „	24 „	8 „	at „ 2 2 6	
200 „ „W. Jacconets	40 „	20 „		at „ 2 5 0	
200 „ „ „	40 „	20 „		at „ 2 9 0	
200 „ „ „	40 „	20 „		at „ 2 13 0	
200 „ „ „	40 „	20 „		at „ 3 1 0	
200 „ „ „	40 „	20 „		at „ 3 5 0	

COTTON.

As the purchasers are operating freely at our quotations large business continues to be done in Dhollerah descriptions. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee............ at Rs. 185 to Rs. 190
„ Akote .... at „ 192 to „ 196
„ Broach M.G. .... at „ 208 to „ 225
„ Hingunghaut............ at „ 215 to „ 220
„ Mowa and Bhownuggur...... at „ 192 to „ 196
„ Sawginned .... at „ 205 to „ 207
„ Compta and Vingorla ...... at „ 168 to „ 173

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

100 candies	New Bhownuggur.		at Rs.	192 to 194½
50 „	„	„ W. S.	at „	188
50 „	„	„	at „	194
100 „	„	Dhollerah	at „	188 to 190
50 „	„	„	at „	191
75 „	„	Veerumgaum	at „	182
25 „	„	„	at „	182
100 „	„	„	at „	182 to 183
100 „	„	Verawul	at „	164 to 164½
50 „	„	„	at „	162
100 „	„	Surat M.G.	at „	224 to 226
25 „	„	Broach M. G.	at „	210
50 „	„	„ W.S.	at „	208
50 „	„	Bheree	at „	184
50 „	„	„	at „	180
100 „	„	Unjor	at „	185
60 „	„	Kuronjo	at „	185
50 „	„	Khandeish	at „	170 to 180
50 „	„	„	at „	180

YARNS.

The market for all kind of grey continues very quiet, but prices remain quite unchanged. The following sale has come to our notice:—

3,000 lbs. Mule No. 40's.........at 11½ as. annas per cwt.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 12th April.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	274 3 3	131
Goods	1,373 4 1	197
Electric Telegraph	1 5 11	0
Total	1,648 11 3	Total...... 328

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Azzopardi	Goa, May 12.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Blackburn	Cutch, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool.
	Northumberland	Sandra's	Moulmein via Cochin.
	Cashmere (s)	Henderson	Aden and Zanzibar.
	Agra (s)	Sharp	Calcutta via Cochin.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Azzopardi	Coast and Carwar.

The barque Hoppet, Mattson, to Falmouth, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship New Era, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 7 cases safes, D Hormusjee & Co; 20 cases matches, A S Adam.
Xantho s, 7 casks beer, W Watson and Co.
Virago s, 6 cases sparkling, Payne and Co.
Othello s, 200 cases brandy, H Pestonjee and Sons.
Bertram Rigby, 6 cases sherry, C Palmer and Co.
British Statesman, 24 cases sherry, C Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wals Castle, 150 bales cotton, E Latham & Co; 15 bales cotton, S Khakey; 55 bales cotton, B Brothers; 200 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co; 115 bales cotton, H Jeena; 375 bales cotton, C Mitchell & Co; 71 bales cotton, B Shamjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Dewsee & Co.
Granite City, 50 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.
Peacemaker, 125 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 24 bales cotton, D Hormusjee Cama & Co; 500 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co; 250 bales cotton, Young & Co; 1,8 bales cotton, A Mooljee; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Macedon, 50 bales cotton, R Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 2,600 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwalla.
Duncairn, 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 2,700 bundles coir yarn, P Runchordas; 377 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 500 bales cotton, P Cassels & Co.
Ashgrove, 50 bales cotton, C Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, V Gellashunker; 500 bales cotton, H Clasen & Co; 51 bales cotton, T Naujee; 250 bales cotton, N Manckjee & Co; 1,850 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwala.
Pochaontas, 650 bags linseed, H D Fisher & Co; 320 cwts born, H Daya; 25 bales cotton, J Noormahomed.
Killarney s, 6 bales hides, Bouneviolle and Sibille; 50 bales wool, J Purshotum; 350 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 100 bales cotton, D Hormusjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.
Potomac s, 100 bales hemp, S Mooljee; 55 bales wool, M Nundram; 100 bales cotton, J Purshotum; 50 bales wool, S Damoder; 170 bales cotton, T Doongersee; 50 bales cotton, C Ebram and Co; 300 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co.
Chancellor s, 100 bales cotton, D Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co; 2,367 dholls coir yarn, S Hobart and Co.
Bellona s, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, S Morarjee; 500 bales cotton, F Muir & Co; 45 bales wool, S Naronjee & Co.
Xantho s, 173 bags wheat, J Ludha; 55 bales cotton, C Virsey.
Robert Kerr, 61 bales cotton, V Joitadas.
Mabel, 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Strathclyde s, 1,000 bags wheat, W Nicol and Co.
Orchis s, 50 bales cotton, C Muddonjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gladys s, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gladys s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 8 bales hides and 12 packages coffee, N Gangjee.
Nubia s, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mecca s, 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., L., 4h. 51m., 12-3s., East, Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.

April.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 42 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		
5	29·841	83·8	76·3	73·4	·715	2·2	88·0	78·7	NW, N, NNW, NW, WNW, NW.	243
6	·848	83·6	76·0	73·2	·715	3·2	87·8	77·9	NW, NNW, NW, NNE, NW, WNW.	210
7	·846	83·9	76·3	73·4	·714	2·6	88·7	77·9	WNW, ESE, WNW, NW.	235
8	·844	84·5	77·3	74·6	·728	4·0	88·3	79·8	NW, NNE, NE, WNW.	291
9	·855	84·2	77·3	74·7	·737	1·6	88·0	79·6	NW,N,NNW,NE, NW,WNW,NW, WNW,NW	273
10	·870	84·3	77·4	74·9	·738	2·0	88·2	79·5	NNE,NW,NNE,N, NW,WNW,NW.	324
11	·815	84·2	76·5	73·5	·707	2·4	87·3	79·5	NW, NNW, NNE, NE,NW,WNW, NW.	312

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Trestrail, Surgeon Major, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Khandalla.

MAY 12.

Worthy, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Hydrabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Grant, Assistant Surgeon, 7th Bengal Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

MAY 13.

Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Bengal Regiment, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Toole, Captain, Quarter-Master, Deolalee, on duty, to Deolalee.
Boyd, Colonel, Commandant Asseerghur, to join, to Asseerghur.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st May 1873.

H E the C in-C is pleased to make the following temporary transfers and appointment in the Dept of the Judge Adv Gen:—

Col W Fullerton, Depy Judge Advocate, is transferred, at his own request, from the Allahabad to the Sirhind Division.

Lt Col C. St. G. Brownlow, Depy Judge Advocate, is transferred, at his own request, from the Saugor and Gwalior Districts to the Allahabad Division.

Maj A. Seagrim, S C, is appointed to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate of the Saugor and Gwalior Districts, vice Lt Col Brownlow, transferred to Allahabad.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars.—Lt E E Lushington, from the 1st March to the 25th March, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 12th February, p 87.]

Royal Artillery.—Col C Douglas, (19th Brig.) from the 5th April to the 5th May, to proceed to Bombay; and thence to England, until 5th Nov, on private affairs.

Col M B Forde, (5th Brig.) to England, for fifteen months from date of departure, on private affairs.

Lt R G W Hepburne, (20th Brig) to England, per private steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt F C Clarke, (D Bat, 8th B ig) to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 14th March, p. 142.]

Asst Surg T H White, M D, (G Baty 19th Brig) to Bombay, from the 15th March to 15th April, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Qr-Mr T Dixon for one month from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt Col C C Dandridge, (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 34th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board under rules of 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday.........................May 16 Friday.........................May 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday.........................May 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 17th February and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0 0
Per Copy .... „ 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—After the 20th instant, MR. MENIST, OCULIST OPTICIAN, will TRANSFER to his AGENTS, Messrs. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., of Bombay, his entire STOCK of OPTICS, containing Spectacles; Eye-glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Pocket Barometers; 12 Lens Alluminium Binoculars; 12 Lens Field-glasses; 3 Change Object-glass; Marine Field, and Opera inoculars; Opera-Glasses, on Silver Enamelled, containing all 12 Lenses; Binocular Telescopes, Loose Convex and Concave Pebbles; Loose Coloured Lenses, in Convex and Concave. To avoid imposition Mr. Menist's articles are marked with his name and address.
3rd May 1873.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALSHE—May 11th, Sohagpoor, the wife of Mr. J. M. Walshe, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

FERNANDEZ—May 13th, at Marine Lodge, Bandora Hill, James Charles Fernandes, late Superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail, Poona, of liver complaint, aged 39 years, deeply regretted. Friends are requested to attend his funeral which will take place at 4 P.M. this day at the above residence.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.

ON Saturday last another motion in the Lords for the production of the Zanzibar despatches was met by Lord Granville with the intimation that Sir Bartle Frere had been unsuccessful in his mission and that fresh instructions had been sent out. Yesterday Reuter would have conveyed home the news that the squadron under Admiral Cumming is awaiting its sailing orders for Zanzibar, and the home public, like ourselves, would know all that Ministers had decided should be known before the return of Sir Bartle Frere to England. Why it was not considered advisable to allow Sir Bartle Frere to terminate the business, and why he should be recalled before the settlement was concluded, is difficult to understand. We have gathered from what Sir Bartle Frere let fall at the two public meetings that he attended in Bombay, that some parts of his despatches required to be personally explained to Ministers: this is unusual, and so also is the recall of a trusted official before the work in which he was engaged had been completed.

The "fresh instructions" spoken of by Earl Granville have been received here by telegraph Despatched on Saturday before the meeting of the House of Lords, "the instructions" reached Bombay on Sunday, and Admiral Cumming was at once recalled from Matheran and directed to prepare the squadron for sea. Yesterday morning the ships housed their top-gallant masts and the "Glasgow" displayed her funnel. These are indications that the force will push forward under steam—the wind at this season of the year being dead ahead—and that expedition is to be observed after the vessels leave the harbour. The squadron will reach Zanzibar in less than a fortnight after sailing and, as we have already said, will there await further orders.

The endeavour of Syed Burgash to implicate France in an awkward way in the relations between the two powers regarding the suppression of slavery on the east coast has happily been overthrown by the French Ministry on an appeal to that power by Great Britain. We are told that "France has denied "that she authorized the Sultan to rely upon her "for protection, and has declared that she formally instructed the French Agents at Zanzi"bar to assist Sir Bartle Frere in the suppres"sion of slavery."

In accepting the explanation offered by France Her Majesty's Government are now free to bring the anti-slavery business to an end, by insisting on the extinction of slavery in the territory under the dominion of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

IT is a curious fact that the manufacture of cotton has been chiefly confined to countries which could not produce the staple. Countries like America and India have been content to remain producers, while the countries of Europe have monopolized the manufacture; in other words, while the cotton-fields have been placed in America and India, the looms and spindles have been placed far away in the great centres of mechanical industry in the manufacturing towns of Europe. It is an axiom in economy that the nearer the manufacture is to the produce the better for trade, and the better for the producing country. Manchester has taken up the business of cotton manufacture for the whole world, and the mechanical skill and capital that are available to the Lancashire spinner and weaver places foreign competition at a great and manifest disadvantage. Whatever may be thought about India entering the field of cotton manufacture, it was scarcely to be expected that America would not perceive the advantages of promoting a great internal industry by working up her own cotton, using her own manufacture for home consumption if not for exportation. The natural shrewdness of the Yankee is observed in what is now going on in America. Our home commercial correspondent gives the quantity of cotton which was used last year by the mills in the United States at 1,210,000 bales, and he says:—"American cotton spinning "shows a regular and progressive advance. "The estimated number of cotton spindles in "the United States was 7,260,000 at the end "of 1870; 7,690,000 at the end of 1871; and "8,350,000 at the end of last year. These "statistics show in 1872 as compared with 1871 "a gain of above 8 per cent. in spindles and "of 15 per cent. in consumption of cotton. "The increase in consumption being the larger "of the two, it is remarked that the cotton "machinery of the country has been more "actively employed in 1872 than during the "preceding year, affording another proof of the "general prosperity of the business on the other "side."

The question that arises here concerns the future development of the manufacture. Will it go on until the United States can supply the demands of a home consumption? We believe that it certainly will do so, if not in the finer at least in the coarsest fabrics, and to the extent to which that country can supply its own wants the importations from Great Britain will diminish and the Lancashire industry will suffer. It may seem a long way off before the American mills will compete with the Lancashire mills, but it must be remembered that time flies more quickly in a national industry than it does with the industry of an individual. Five or ten, or twenty years are nothing in the life of a national manufacture while a single year may decide the fortune of an individual. Having the produce alongside of the manufacture necessarily gives an advantage to America, and that advantage is increased when the goods can find a local market. Lancashire will have to contend against great odds to compete with America in her own markets, and in the rapid extension of the cotton manufacture in America it is clear that the British manufacturer has no chance against his rival.

India has made a beginning in cotton manufacture. The legion of "Cotton Merchants" who infest Bombay are under the impression that the only use to which Indian cotton can be put is to export it in the raw state, but there are a few—and they chiefly natives—who see that local manufacture is not only possible but profitable, and already a spinning and weaving industry has been established in which two millions of capital have been embarked. Indian cotton is despised in the Liverpool market, both on account of the poorness of the staple and the filth which it contains. Still it finds a market, but a less profitable one than the ryot and the Bunnia would like. It is not necessary to ascertain the difference between the profits that are realized by selling the raw cotton in Liverpool and those that are secured by selling the manufactured article in India. The principle which the Bombay mill owners go upon is that of profits on the manufacture here without reference at all to the profits on raw cotton in Liverpool. And indeed it is perceived that profits from mill business is certain while profits from exportation of the raw product are uncertain. The trading classes of Bombay are quite in favour of the speculative business, and we shall never be without men ready to risk anything on cotton, even their reputation, whatever that may be worth. The native dealer finds no difficulty in turning himself into a cloud when his venture turns against himself, and in this way he very often contrives to get all the honey out of speculation and to leave the residue to the advancers to whom he had sworn undying friendship. In the cotton manufacture of Bombay we find men approaching it timidly. They look at the machinery with amazement, and being unable to understand it they hold back suspiciously. It is only the dividends that have been paid to shareholders by existing companies that induce the natives to establish other mills, and even then it is not until the English manufacturer comes forward with some project of improved machinery that new companies can be formed. But the industry goes on and the local manufacture of cotton is increasing, but not at all so fast as it should do. The natives are themselves to blame for this as we shall endeavour to show on a future occasion. It is quite certain that they require a good deal more education in mechanics than they now possess before they will be ready to employ their capital as freely as they ought in the manufacture of cotton. They have not gone intelligently into the business like men who understood anything about it except the finance, and even in this they have shown a lamentable ignorance when associated with manufacture. The whole success of the spinning and weaving industry of Bombay rests with a few Europeans who have had to struggle against a good deal of ignorance and opposition, and this opposition has been of the most suicidal kind. Upon this subject also we shall enlarge on a future occasion.

People do not generally aid industry, even a national industry with their means until they are quite sure about their own position; and when they do pay down their capital it is usually after they have been in some way satisfied that they are making a good investment. The native mills-owners of Bombay are no exception to this rule. We very much doubt whether these mill-owners have ever recognized the fact that by establishing spinning and weaving mills they are providing the means of subsistence for a large number of people who would otherwise find it difficult to exist. We say that we doubt this, and the way in which the spinning and weaving industry has been carried on in Bombay supplies us with very good reasons for our doubt. It will be seen then that we do not look upon the spinning and weaving mills of Bombay with much favour while we regard the industry as beneficent and useful; beneficent as regards the labouring population, and useful as regards the employment of capital. The spinning and weaving industry of Bombay has hitherto proved a profitable industry and there is room for a very great extension. We will not mention the amount of capital that may be floated in extending this industry in Western India; that is not the point now. Not only is there room for an extension of this industry, but if Bombay will not make the extension it will be made elsewhere and the opportunity will be gone. But our future cotton mills must be established on new and common sense principles and should be managed by honest men who feel that the interests of a national industry are placed in their hands. What can be said for a manufacture that can be crushed and extinguished in less than a year because the principles upon which it is established are unsound? We have no fear for the spinning and weaving industry of Bombay; it must extend itself and will always be profitable, however much it may now suffer from inherent misfortunes. These misfortunes will be overcome in time, and, as we have reason to hope, in a very short time. Those who have a pecuniary interest in the industry should look well to the business in which they are engaged, for, should misfortune overtake them we will be able to point to this warning and show them that they are entitled to no sympathy. Long and carefully have we watched the cotton manufacture in Bombay, and as our experience of it has extended so also has our regret increased that more spirited and more intelligent-capitalists have not been attracted to the industry.

And we have a word for Government. Next to the men who have embarked their capital in the cotton manufacture in Bombay, Government have an interest in the industry because of the great amount of labour which it absorbs. If in addition to the doubtful work of preventing the adulteration of cotton, and the more doubtful work of filling the land with fiery-tailed native Barristers and Attornies, a little attention were devoted to an industry the limit of whose usefulness and beneficence cannot well be discerned just now, we are sure that the industry would prosper and a large proportion of the indigent population find useful employment. We do not say that the neglect of Government has prevented the proper extension of the industry, but we do say that if it were well looked after, and the iniquitous and unseemly struggles that are going on prevented, as prevented they should be by good laws, an impetus would be given to the enterprize which would do much good to western India. The existing Joint Stock law acts as a nether mill stone against the development of this kind of enterprize, and it is our duty to point this out. How it acts in this way we will show in a future article. By taking the cotton manufacture industry in hand Government will not be aiding in developing the agricultural resources of the country it is true, but they will be engaged in doing something infinitely better; they will be putting to good use the physical energy of a large portion of the labouring population, securing for them healthy employment and good wages. And this is what India wants more than high class education with a people too poor to find them legitimate occupation. We see Government trying to help trade and failing in the effort, but here is a work at once attractive and useful in which failure cannot occur. But then it is necessary first to know where lies the disorder so that the remedy may be appropriate. It is not a subject that touches Bombay alone but one that is of equal importance to the whole of the western presidency.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE understand that a proposition has been recently submitted to Government by Brigadier General Gell, commanding the Bombay District, that the last regiment which may arrive during the next trooping season from England should be stationed at Deolalee during the wet season, and then in October go on to its destination. The objects sought to be gained are to save travelling in the hottest time of the year, to acclimatise the men to a certain extent, and, to give encouragement to trade. As a higienic recommendation the proposal is to be commended; the journey from Bombay to Deolalee being only about eight hours by rail, the men would reach the station without fatigue and in good health. A Deccan climate like that of Deolalee is enjoyable enough, but the station conveys the idea of isolation to the men, and there is nothing about it to attract visitors from Bombay. Everything that can be done to give the station the appearance of a permanent cantonment should receive attention. Merchants and dealers of respectability and means should be encouraged to settle at the station, and if a sufficient "Europe Bazaar" were established, goods could be supplied at moderate rates. Occupying the station permanently and locating one European regiment there during the rains would attract dealers to Deolalee, and in time the place might take all the Bombay people whom Poona could not accommodate or who were palled with the eternal "Bund," "Band stand" and "Buns."

Further advices have reached us from Mhow regarding what is known there as the "Fence question." We are glad to find that our anticipations, as expressed in our impression of the 6th instant, "that there must be some misunderstanding in the matter," have been verified, for it appears now, that so far from Colonel Watson, C. B. and V.C., the officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, sanctioning the proposition of the Cantonment Committee to compel the landlords to put up the most costly description of walls and fencing for the compounds of their houses, this gentleman, as might have been expected from an officer of his experience and standing, told the Committee that the fences were necessary to be put, but that they should be of a description the most economic possible, consistent with durability; and that, if any of the landlords were desirous of beautifying their properties, they were at liberty to have such fences and walls as the Committee desired Mhow to possess. One would think that this is plain enough and that the matter ought to have dropped after this. But, whether from the stupidity of the landlords or a misconception on the part of the Committee, Colonel Watson's orders were either misrepresented or misunderstood, and hence this much ado about nothing. We can conceive no difficulty in the matter. That compounds should have fences even the landlords themselves cannot be unreasonable enough to deny. If we remember rightly, a writer more than a year ago called attention in our own columns to the want of them at Mhow. Of what description they should be, ought, we fancy, to be left entirely with those who have to incur the outlay; the authorities, however, should be on the look out to prevent the planting of anything that may be considered objectionable on sanitary grounds. Hedges of the *Mendee*, we imagine, would answer best. They not only look neat and pretty but are reproductive, the Mendee being always in large demand with natives for dyeing purposes. We trust we shall hear of no further misunderstandings on the subject of the fences. With such sterling men as Major General Sir George Montgomery, C.S.I., at the head of affairs at Mhow and Colonel Watson at Indore, things ought to run smoothly at the divisional station. If they do not, we are confident it is not their fault; there must be somebody who promotes these misunderstandings, and who ought to be found out if possible.

WE publish to day a letter from a member of the Western India Association who desires to be heard in defence of the institution. We pass by the somewhat snobbishness of its tone and will allow the writer to say all that he desires to say. It must be apparent that the *Bombay Gazette* is quite indifferent about the number of quasi-political associations which the natives may choose to get up. We are pointed to Froude the Historian as to the way these and other associations have been established in England. We have the greatest respect for the opinion of Mr. Froude, and, if it were possible, would be very glad to hear what he might say about the rival Bombay Associations after acquainting himself with all the circumstances. The writer of the letter is evidently a man better versed in English than in Indian History. Does he require to be told how it is that there is no nationality in this country, and that caste, and faction are everything? If two contending factions pulling different ways are both calculated to preserve one another, then we have understood the story of "Kilkenny Cats" the wrong way.

There is plenty of room in Bombay for forty political associations such as that of the Western India Association; each with a Secretary on a salary of Rs. 1000 a month, besides 'perquisites, and each with an aspiring President. This is a very good way of spending the people's money —a very good way indeed. We would recommend the establishment of forty political associations on the same grounds as our correspondent, and if we might be permitted to have a voice in the matter all the paid Secretaries should be Barristers, and all the Presidents Venayekrao Juggonath's.

If the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* did pronounce the President of the Bombay Association to be "wise in his own conceit" we have nothing to say against it. We never said that he was not wise in his own conceit. But there is a pertinence about this remark which leads us to enquire—if the President of the Bombay Association was wise in his own conceit, and the Secretary made every disagreement a personal matter, why did the offended members not manfully strive to turn them out? The sympathy of the *Bombay Gazette* might then have been justly claimed by the men of Mr. Froude's school.

We have no wish to take sides in this matter, and the Western India Association may call itself the most patriotic and legally constituted body in existence for all that we care, and it may do quite as it pleases with itself and its affairs, but when once it passes the threshold of its own door, takes public money, and busies itself with public affairs, then it must not chafe and fret if it is criticised; its motives enquired into, its courage tested, and its actions reviewed. Surely if the Association can receive a measure of fair play anywhere it will receive it in the *Bombay Gazette*, but it must not expect the *Gazette* to exist without eyes and ears, and refuse to give expression to public opinion. We are thankful for correction, but must not be bullied.

WE hear of some curious, if not extraordinary, doings in the Office of the Commissary General, at Poona, in connection with contract and other matters. For the present we shall deal with the former only. It appears that the old established rule of the executive Commissariat Officers at the several stations taking, and recommending either for acceptance or rejection by the head of the Department, tenders for supplies has been modified in certain cases—whether to suit some particular whim, or private or public interests, we shall not just now stop to discuss. In the instances we allude to some contractors have very recently gone straight up to the Commissary General, and struck a bargain with him, without the intervention or even knowledge of the Commissariat Officer of the station for which the supplies are to be made. We are not unaware that sometimes—more often in fact than otherwise—the contractors enter into what are called "combinations." For these Bombay, Poona and Mhow are noted. To the uninitiated it will be as well, perhaps, to explain what this means. It means that, instead of each intending contractor making an independent offer, they all combine and arrange as to the number of tenders to be handed in and at what rates—such tenders, though in different names, and at different rates, being in the interest of the confederates. When the movements of such confederacies are skilfully directed, it becomes almost impossible for the Commissariat Officer to defeat their object, which is the securing of high rates on their part. Some Officers, more energetic than others, in such cases resort to the expedient of getting the supplies "departmentally," that is employing men of their own office to purchase supplies as best they can. The duties of the Commissariat officer are so multifarious that it can hardly be expected, in fairness to him, that he should himself personally superintend all purchases, which, therefore, are made by subordinates, the result of which is that we are in a great measure dependent on the honesty of these men. The remedy often proves that it is a case of out of the frying pan into the fire. Taking all these things into consideration, it is just possible that the Commissary General has hit upon a plan of counteracting the evils of "combinations" and "departmental purchases," and that we owe to that plan the fact of his treating with contractors directly. But the question fairly arises whether this may not eventually lead to evils greater than even those it is meant to correct. If the Commissariat Officers are allowed no voice whatever in such matters—if, in fact, the head of the Department can give a contract to whomsoever he likes, without publicly calling for tenders, such power, in the hands of a less skilful official than Colonel Holland, C.B., (and the Commissary General often changes), might do an infinite amount of harm not only to the State, but to the community of contractors also, for these would then lose the right or opportunity of competing publicly.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S MISSION.
THE ASHANTEE WAR.
REPORTED FALL OF KHIVA.

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

England has exchanged diplomatic communications with France relating to the failure of Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar in consequence of the Sultan's declaring that the mission was an invasion of the independence guaranteed by both Governments, and that he should appeal to France for protection against England.

France has denied that she authorized the Sultan to rely upon her for protection, and has declared that she formally instructed the French Agents at Zanzibar to assist Sir Bartle Frere in the suppression of slavery.

The English Government has accepted this explanation.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Strathden moved that the Zanzibar papers be placed on the table. Lord Granville in reply said that Sir Bartle Frere has been unsuccessful at Zanzibar, but that fresh instructions had been sent. The motion was then withdrawn.

Parliament adjourns on the 27th May for the Whitsuntide holidays.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur have gone to Pesth.

The Austrian Government is co-operating with the Vienna bankers to alleviate the financial crisis.

A serious disagreement has taken place between the French Ministers respecting the Electoral Bill.

At the supplementary elections in Paris three Republicans and one Bonapartist were elected.

The result of the Spanish elections is as follows:—350 Federalists, and 40 of various parties.

LONDON, 13TH MAY.

A detachment of Marines and a battery of Artillery are about to leave Portsmouth to suppress the disturbance among the Ashantees.

The Austrian Government has consented to a suspension of the Bank Act.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a special telegram bearing no date which states that Khiva has fallen.

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

The Tschikschtar detachment of the Russian army was 236 versts from Tschikschtar on the 20th April.

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady, and the London Cotton Market depressed.

Fair Dhollera 6⅛.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Arrivals—Cornelia and Olympus.

ALEXANDRIA, 12TH MAY.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Homeward bound—On the 8th inst. Lorne, and on 9th, Charenta, Ajax, Yeddo, Blackheath, Danube, Agra, and Bengalese.

MR. EDMUND JONES, who was the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the Burmese Embassy, has died at Mandalay from cholera.

A CORRESPONDENT at Nagode informs us that in the town, which is out of cantonments, there have been no fewer than thirty-five cases of cholera, nearly half of which proved fatal.

SOOCHET SING, the Chumba claimant, is at Simla, and has, it is said, formally petitioned the Viceroy for an inquiry into his claims to the throne on which the British Government placed his brother.

"SHIPMASTER" writes to us to complain of the postal department between England and Bombay. Of sixteen papers posted for him at home not one, he says, has reached him. We suppose that the postage on them was all right.

As an illustration of the greatness of the heat at Ahmedabad, we may state that Veterinary Surgeon Blake, C Battery 18th Brigade, died from heat apoplexy on the 8th inst. He had arrived from England only a few months ago.

"SHAM LALL MULLICK" writes to a Calcutta contemporary to complain of the extent to which quacks are spreading in Bengal. Some of these quacks, he affirms, are plucked students of the Medical College of Bengal. He calls upon Government to put down all such unauthorized practitioners.

THE engineer in charge of the road between Murree and Rawul Pindee is, a contemporary says, in the habit of mending it with mud, one result of which is that the bullock train traffic has been brought to a standstill. Possibly this is the engineer who took out a patent for building putty houses, and was astonished that the furniture tumbled through the floors.

BRITISH Burmah is shortly to be provided with a Revenue Bill. Mr. Eden has called together a committee of experienced officers to consider what its provisions ought to be. It is said that as a general rule the cultivators in British Burmah hold their lands direct from Government. A sort of tenant class does exist, however, although the tenants are mostly so at will.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday stating that the steamer Leith, 2,000 tons, 200 horse-power nominal, Captain J. Barnetson, bound from Calcutta to Bombay, has been lost off Trincomalee. No particulars of the wreck have been received. The Leith was advertised to sail from Bombay for Liverpool about the 20th instant. We have received a Reuter's telegram to the same effect.

OUR correspondent at Mhow, writing on the 9th instant, says that all the landlords were going to the cantonment magistrate on that day to protest against having to put walls and fencing round their houses. What with this and other matters, such as the compensation for land for the railway and damages for new streets to be opened out in the bazaar, the Mhowites are in an unusual state of excitement just now.

A NATIVE contemporary states that though the revenues of the Ramdurg State have increased by half, these revenues, together with the large balance which was left in the treasury at the death of Radhabhai Saheb, are said to have disappeared and the jagir has been saddled with a debt of about Rs. 25,000. The mismanagement of Mr. Vithul Mahadew Dante, the Karbhari of the State, is blamed for this state of matters.

TO-NIGHT some Bombay ladies and gentlemen will give an organ recital and vocal concert in the Town Hall. The amateurs are well-known to local fame, and in listening to them we can imagine that a very pleasant ante-prandial hour will be spent by those who may invest in the nominal sum which is to be charged for admission. Probably it depends upon the success achieved by this concert whether or not Bombay shall have a weekly concert in the Town Hall.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain N. Drewitz, in charge of the coasting steamer Sir Bartle Frere, which took place on Monday night last on board the steamer while on her voyage from Cochin to Bombay. She arrived in Bombay yesterday in charge of Captain R. Blackburn. Captain Drewitz had been suffering for some months past from dysentery, of which he died. He was for some time the captain of the wrecked steamer the General Havelock.

WE are glad to notice that our remarks on European destitution in Bombay are being noticed by our contemporaries. Not much good would come of these notices, however, if they all betrayed the same petty shopkeeper spirit as the following sentences, which we find in the *Pioneer*:—"A workshop for destitute Europeans is again suggested by a Bombay contemporary. The worst of the scheme is that, supported as it must be by Government, such an establishment might disturb the natural course of private trade."

The *Indian Observer's* London correspondent refers to Mr. Maclean evidence before the Indian Finance Committee as follows:—Mr. J. M. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, gave some valuable evidence last Friday, touching the evils of the so-called decentralization policy, as exemplified in Bombay. I was not myself present at his examination, but am informed by a member of the Committee that what he said made a deep impression and went far to confirm the previous conviction that the scheme was crude, selfish, and ill-conceived."

REFERRING to the disturbances in the Hooghly College which we mentioned the other day the *Indian Observer* says—"A true story may take the place of the ancient fable, and a brusque remark suggest the true policy to be adopted in such cases as this. A parish priest in Ireland was once complaining to a Protestant clergyman that he had the most unruly parishioners in the county and that his arm was tired of horsewhipping the evildoers. The rector was shocked at the idea of physical violence, and suggested that a few lessons and examples drawn from the Bible might have a greater effect. To which the priest replied—'Ah, cock them up with the Gospel; it's a good black thorn they want.' We must say we agree with the priest. Independence we would foster above all things, but petulance must first be restrained and discipline enforced."

WE have never read a more wonderful story than the *Poona Observer's* "Poor Player"—it beats *Punch's* "Mokeanna: or, the Chapeau Blanc" out of all comparison. The characters were always looking, winking, eating, or whispering mysteriously, and the attitudes which they were ever assuming must have nearly exhausted the author's stock of comparisons. But now the story is ended; the "moral" has been printed; the Poor Player has turned out to be "Lord Charles Clinton;" and the readers of the *Poona Observer* will be spared from further emotional galvanisms on his account. But they will not be spared long, for already the *Observer* announces with its usual "great pleasure" that in the course of a few days it shall "be enabled to publish the first chapter of an original tale, abounding in adventures and thrilling incidents, entitled, "Handsome Jack, or a Disgrace to his Family," by the author of "*Heir to the Colours*."

WE are glad to notice that the Government of India are determined to be less contemptiblystingy towards the press than some of their subordinates attempted to be three weeks ago, when instructions were issued from the Adjutant General's office to the chief newspapers in India to send a supply of stamps to that office for the prepayment of postage on general orders. This sharp practice towards the Indian journals was noticed at the time, and we may presume that the officials concerned have been "wigged" for the petty, farthing-scraping spirit they have displayed, since (as we were informed yesterday) the Government of India have intimated that the general orders may be sent to the press by service stamps. It is seldom that one hears of an Indian Government Department returning money which once has found its way into its clutches, and it gives us pleasure to record that the postage stamps which we were compelled to send to the Adjutant General's office have been returned to us. After this the Millennium.

IT is a good thing not to have too much "sentiment," otherwise a man's death could scarcely be made the opportunity for retailing scandal about him. In a short article on Mr. John Stuart Mill in the *Pioneer* we find the following remarks:—"In his marriage he was governed by his self-evolved theories of right, in whose way he never allowed commonplace doctrines to stand. He had very little to say to his own family at any time, though belonging to a large circle and one in which cultivated strangers were always glad to move. His wife, whom he simply worshipped, and whose marvellous influence perhaps gave him some rather false impressions concerning women at large, he loved, though it is generally understood purely while yet a former husband stood in the way of her union with him. There was a separation from the first husband—a system of methodical and recognised interview with the illustrious lover, ultimately a marriage at the earliest possible moment—and perfect happiness, till death darkened the scene. Of course there were not wanting critics who failed to discover in Mr. Mill's literary greatness a justification for his disregard of certain established customs, but that which seemed right to him he never shrank from because it seemed wrong to others. Mr. Mill was a law unto himself, and perhaps one of the few men entitled to that dangerous responsibility."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE VEHAR MAIN.

WE are informed that a serious burst has just taken place in the Vehar main near Byculla. In consequence of this accident the Bombay water-supply will be cut off for at least 24 hours. Water carts will be sent throughout the Native Town to supply the inhabitants if the repairs should not be completed within the time we have mentioned.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY *White.*	*versus*	CALCUTTA. *Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. B to Q's B's 4th.		2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3. P to Q's 4th.		3. P takes P.
4. P to 's 5 h.		4. P to Q's 4th.
5. Q takes K's P.		5. P takes B.
6. Q takes Queen.		6. K takes Q.
7. P takes Kt.		7. P takes P.
8. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		8. B to K's B's 4th
9. P to Q's 4th.		

CALCUTTA. *White.*	*versus*	BOMBAY. *Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		2. K to Q's B's 3rd.
3. B to Q's B's 4th.		3. B to Q's B's 4th.
4. Kt [illegible] B's 3rd.		4. P to Q's 3rd.
5. P to Q's 3rd.		5. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
6. B to K's 3rd.		6. B takes B.
7. P takes B.		7. Kt to K's Kt's 5th.
8. Q to K's 2nd.		8. P to Q's K's 3rd.

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MATHERAN "BOARD AND LODGING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thank "Bath" for his explanation in to-day's paper, but it does not satisfactorily answer the query what is "board and lodging?"

I maintain that "board and lodging" for Europeans does include a bath, and when hotel proprietors undertake business they should be prepared to supply the usual requirements for their customers, and not worry them with excepting necessaries and charging them as *extras.*

It would be just as reasonable to give a cot with a mattrass, and then charge extra for the pillow and sheets.

The excuse that water has to be carried to the Chowk Hotel cannot be allowed, as it applies to every article of consumption. The same difficulty is experienced by the other hotels at Matheran, and they do not charge baths *extra.*

"Bath" is wrong in calling ice a "necessity," it is a "luxury," and as such is a legitimate *extra.*

12th May. SOAP.

THE MAHIM DISTURBANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a local para. in your Friday's journal and similar publications in other local papers on the subject which have appeared from time to time, it appears that some black sheep residing at Mahim is continually misleading the press and perplexing the public. I therefore beg to be allowed to state the facts of the case in its entirety and make observations on the subject.

The fact is that the central compound of the church of St. Michael was in a filthy state and required a thorough cleaning, especially as about a fortnight before the Holy Week a snake was seen strolling in the place by the clerk of the church, school master and school boys. This fact was brought to the notice of Mr. DeMello, who in his official capacity as Fabriqueiro of the church ordered the compound to be cleaned and useless plantain trees to be removed. This too, he did after conferring with the vicar, though it was not necessary to do so in the matter of cleanliness. This proceeding of the Fabriqueiro hurt the feelings of the vicar, and hence the prosecution in the Police Court for trespass, &c.

The case was called for hearing on Thursday the 1st inst. The Court was *not* crowded with priests as the *Indian Statesman's* correspondent says (vide Sunday's local), but there were four ecclesiastics, viz., Rev. Domingos Francisco Rodrigues, the prosecutor, Rev. Gabriel Francisco d'Silva, the ex-vicar of the said church, Rev. Sebastian Duarte, vicar of Ambolim, and Rev. Caitano Pereira, acting vicar of Salvacao. The scandal complained of is on the part of the vicar, who has thought fit to drag his flock of parishioners before the police.

A. PARISHIONER.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

No. 1.—ABOUT "ESQUIRES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some minds are so constituted that to read a book carelessly compiled is a positive pain. Such (for my sins) is mine. You can then, Sir, understand my feelings on reading the *Government Gazettes* and the Civil List, and observing the reckless and ruleless use made in both publications of the affix "Esquire" and the prefix "Mr."

These titles are used as if they had no import, and as if every fellow is an "Esquire" and a "Mr." too if he please!

Before I refer, as I propose to do, to the Civil List of January last and to the last *Government Gazette*, let me lay down for the information of the unlearned the three classes of Esquires which now exist. There was another, not now existent, of "Esquires by the king's creation."

Esquires are, then, persons of the three following classes, and such persons and no others are entitled to be addressed "Esquire":—

1st Class—*Esquires by Inheritance*:—The younger sons of Peers, the eldest sons of Knights, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession.

2nd Class—*Esquires by Office*:—Such as Judges and Justices of the Peace.

3rd Class—*Esquires honoris causâ*:—These are persons who are styled "Esquire" by royal courtesy, such as Barristers, and Captains and superior officers in the Army and Navy.

Barristers are called "Esquire" in all writs of the Superior Courts when they are mentioned, and superior Naval and Military Officers are so designated in their commissions.

Mr. (*Magister*) is the title of a gentleman, and is rightly given to all persons not of the labouring class, since a cheese-monger may be, and often is, as good a *gentleman* as an attorney, who is so called in an Act of Parliament.

To proceed: Let us look at the *Government Gazette* of Thursday last, pages 412-414. We read that "Robert Hill Pinhey, Esquire," has made declaration of his office. Good. Mr. Pinhey is an Esquire of the 2nd class, as shown above, and is entitled to his "Esquire." We go on, and read that "Mr." H. M. Birdwood is to act as Judge somewhere. Why this distinction? Mr. Birdwood is as good an "Esquire" as Mr. Pinhey and of the same Class 2 as shown above.

This is inconsistent; but we turn over a page, and what do we find? That "Mr." F. R. S. Wyllie is to act as a Deputy Commissioner. Shade of Campden! Mr. Wyllie is not only as good an "Esquire" as Mr. Justice Pinhey, but much better, since he is of Class I. "Armigen Equitis" an Esquire by inheritance. I don't suppose that Messrs. Wyllie and Birdwood (and the rest) much mind the slight put on them, but really a *Government Gazette* is nothing if not accurate.

Now for the Civil List. Can *By Authority* say why the Covenanted Civilians (all Esquires of at least the 2nd Class) and the Uncovenanted Officers generally without reference to their claim to the title of "Esquire" or not, are entered without any prefix or affix whatever? whereas all the Civil engineers in the Public Works Department (pp. 180-85) are esquired, except Kahandas Mancharam, who is an "Esquire" by office as a J. P. and is not so designated.

I recommend Mr. *By Authority*, or *By Authority* "Esquire," whichever be his title, to be a little more careful and accurate in his next number.

By the by, Government has lately issued an order conferring the title of "Esquire" on Inspectors of Police and other officers. I fear that Garter King of Arms would scruple not to condemn such titles as acquired by an order issued "ultra vires." The Crown, and the Crown directly, is the sole fountain of all honour.

CHEVRON.

THE EDUCATION OF RYOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I in common with others had a good opinion of your correspondent "Shamee" before he wrote that three-quarters of a column of twaddle on the "burden of the ryot" which found its way into your paper of the 6th of May. It is only charitable to suppose that his head has been somewhat turned by the intoxicating pleasure of having brought one or two rather important subjects to public notice. Passing over his remarks on the *Indian Statesman*, enhanced assessments, Mr. Bass, the pair of bullocks, and the grievance-mongers as too bewildering to follow closely, I will notice only the concluding portion of his letter, in which he asserts that it is a great mistake to educate natives too highly and in large masses. Putting aside the question of high education, does he really mean by this that it is bad policy to instruct the multitude? Will he kindly explain if this is his meaning, and if so, why it is a mistake? The only reason, if reason it be, that he advances, is, that knowledge is lowered in the eyes of the multitude by being made too common. Such an argument might perhaps have found favour in the days of the schoolmen, and before the invention of printing; but it is rather out of date in the present generation.

It seems odd that in devising all possible means for rescuing Bapoo from the clutches of the soucar, it should not have occurred to his champion that education is the chief and perhaps only instrument which can be successfully employed for the purpose. The wider the diffusion of knowledge the narrower the opportunity for fraud, is a truism which should not be lost sight of. When the ryots as a class can read and write: then, and not till then, will they cease to be the victims of forged bonds and promissory notes.

The necessity of *high* education is certainly not so apparent, and in the majority of cases it is no doubt thrown away. "Shameel" himself affords a striking illustration of this when he quotes "arma virumque cano," and "Beatus ille qui procul negotiis agra (sic) sum (sic) bobus exerut (sic) suis"—as coming from the *same* author, to say nothing of the barbarous misquotation of the latter passage.

I wonder whether "Shameel" is as sound on manures as he is on Virgil and Horace. If so, his advice to the kunbis how to raise larger crops would be very valuable.

Let me recommend him to study the Georgics closely (with the aid of a translation): he may pick up therein a few useful hints on agricultural subjects which would no doubt be very edifying to Bapoo at second-hand. FIDELIS.

10th May.

THE WESTERN INDIA ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the press and the public have had full time to say their say about the establishment of the new Western India Association, I trust you will not grudge me a little space in your columns to offer a few explanations and correct a few misstatements regarding that body, its character, its origin, and its objects, more especially as I promise to keep as much as human frailty will allow from falling into the prevailing fashion of the day of calling names and ascribing motives. The first objection urged against the new association is that the *modus operandi* of its formation has been such as to disentitle it to be called a public body, popular and quasi-representative—a character which, say the critics, it indubitably professes to assume, and which, if it did not profess, it *ought* to assume. This cry, which was first raised in your columns, and with some plausibility as directed against the way in which *all* native associations were formed, has, by the assistance of some surprising feat of logical agility which I confess myself unable to understand, been taken up and echoed by the opposition native press as applicable to the new body alone and distinguishing it from other native associations. Now it seems to me that this objection affords a very forcible illustration of that most prolific source of all fallacies, and against which it is found necessary to wage incessant and an unrelenting war ever since the time of Socrates, viz., the habit of using vague and indefinite general words without realising the genuine connotation underlying them. If we reflect for a single moment we cannot fail to perceive the absurdity of charging a body with necessarily professing to be a popular quasi-representative body when it is confessedly composed of individual subscribers electing themselves and others. But if it does not profess that character, it is urged that it ought to be able to do so. And I believe it was you, Sir, who, in making this thrust with your usual irresistibility, crush with your pity two native members of the Bar who chanced, poor creatures, as ill luck would have it, to be present at the preliminary meeting, as having failed to discharge their bounden duty of enlightening it on the subject. Now, Sir, let me tell you in confidence the real reason of their failure. It was because they knew no better. They had misread history so grossly as to take it into their heads to imagine that as a general rule such and similar associations were in point of fact far from being in their origin popular or quasi-representative bodies, nay, that they could not possibly be so, considering their aims and objects, as not seldom directed towards converting public opinion and obtaining public support for opinions, tenets, or measures whose truth and necessity had been perceived by a few men, but which had however not succeeded in procuring general recognition, and instead thereof were perhaps encountering violent opposition. Turn to English history and take the great leagues and associations—Protection and Anti-Protection Societies, Emancipation and Anti-Emancipation Associations, Toleration and Anti-Toleration Societies, Reform Leagues and Anti-Reform Leagues, and a host of others too numerous to mention. Could these societies have possibly when first formed been popular, or wholly quasi-representative, when the opinions they inculcated made their way but slowly to the public mind after great and violent struggles? The very fact of there being societies for and against the same object would seem to preclude the feasibility of advancing such a theory. Take the earliest of one of these bodies, the precursor of the Protestant Reformation in England—the Association of Christian Brothers. What does Mr. Froude tell us of its origin, but that it was composed of a very few poor men, tradesmen and artisans, and a few, very few, of the clergy? And what about its popular and representative character? Discountenanced by the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled who were anxious to wash their hands of it as clean as possible, they had against them wealth, rank, dignity, the weight of authority, the majority of numbers, the prestige of centuries. It is a pity there was not,—no, I dare say, there *were*—

"Bishop and abbot and prior,
Many a monk and many a friar,
Many a knight and many a squire,
With a great many more of lesser degree,
In sooth, a goodly company,"

who cried out against these men for daring to form an association: so far from being popular a representative, who even persecuted them to death for rebelling thus audaciously against the fitness of things. And the fact that the association grew ultimately into Protestant England, or that a thousand similar associations did similar things, cannot be supposed for a moment to overthrow the theory of the necessity they are under of being popular and representative. We know full well that such theories can still be maintained in the teeth of the utmost perversity of facts.

The second objection which leans for support on the first is, that the new association being bound to be popular and quasi-representative, its preliminary meeting, instead of being a hole-and-corner gathering of friends, ought to have been a public one. But if the major premise is disputed, it is possible to conceive that a few or more individuals holding certain views of public policy and other matters may take the liberty of forming themselves into a body to promote and advance their views by their co-operation. For the simultaneous edification of our native critics, as well as yourself, let us select the instance of the East India Association, the amphibious body holding both by England as well as India. I had the honour of being one of its first founders and members. And how was it formed? By the meeting simply, in a most quiet and unostentatious manner, of a few friends who thought it desirable to form such an association. We would have been laughed at and ridiculed, and ridicule sometimes kills, had we been fantastic enough even to have dreamed of appealing to the papers, issuing public advertisements and notices, and calling public meetings.

The third objection taken against the formation of the new Association is, that as its objects are the same as those of the Bombay Association, which is in full working order, the *raison d'être* for its establishment is not made out, and that is it is really started in opposition and rivalry to the old body. I will state frankly how much of hostility to the Bombay Association is mixed up in the matter—an explanation, I am aware, however, which will fail to convince those who cannot conceive that if we are intelligent, we can possibly bring ourselves to differ from them on any topic, but must in that case be actuated by mercenary or other unworthy motives. One of the main reasons for forming a new association was, that holding widely different views, it was impossible to work in a body with a president, described by your own proprietor,—well-known for his happy knack in hitting off characters—as "Wise in his own conceit, and a secretary who made it a personal matter of every disagreement on a public question, who once had the sulks for six months together with us, because we ventured to suggest that a petition which he had drawn up might be somewhat improved by a few alterations." It was consequently thought wiser as well as more forbearing to start on our own hook than to slowly undermine the Bombay Association by perpetual quarrels and bickerings. But the principal reason of all for forming the new association was that there were certain higher and nobler aims that still remained to be undertaken than those included in the programme of the old association They were suggested chiefly by the course pursued by it during the recent agitation for municipal reform and the reception it met with from the public, who blindly cried up the exploded fallacies proposed by the association as the unfailing panacea of all grievances. In watching the progress of the municipal agitations we saw that there was something more to be done than perpetually presenting grievances to the Government to be redressed. We saw that an effort ought to be made to teach the people to discriminate practically between different measures proposed, to enable them to exercise their own judgment to a certain extent, in short to train them up to a practical political education. It is surprising to see to what extent, even amongst the educated people of the country, ignorance prevails as to the most elementary political facts. We doubt whether more than the merest handful of people possess any real knowledge of the practical machinery of the administrative polity of the land, and its connexion with the Indian branch of the administrative polity of England. No more useful object can be undertaken than the diffusion of information among the masses of the people concerning such subjects. And it is this object which distinguishes the old from the new association. None are so blind as those who will not see, but any impartial reader can discover it easily as prominently set forth in the opening speech of Mr. V. J. Sunkersett who presided at the preliminary meeting.

One last remark in conclusion regarding the claim made by you of having obliged the new association by gratuitously advertising it to show that you took more interest in its founders than they did themselves. The fact is, that it was your reporter who requested from us the report of our proceedings, not we who forced them on him. I give you, Sir, however full credit for your kind intentions, and cannot but wish you better luck in your next essay at philanthropic solicitude.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION, P. M. M.

Bombay, 12th May.

BOMBAY.

LIMBDEE.—A Telegraph Office has been opened at Limbdee, in Kattywar.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up to yesterday five cases were committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

MURDER OF A BRAHMIN AT WUDWAN.—A Brahmin was murdered the other day at Wudwan, in Kattywar. The perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Nearly Rs. 27,000 have been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Jamsetjee Jewajee, a coachman, was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined two rupees.

THE Acting Secretary, Indo-British Institution, thankfully acknowleges the receipt of the following sums in response to his appeal, viz:—A Friend, Rs. 10; X., Rs. 10; A Well Wisher, Rs. 50.

A YOUNG HINDOO FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—We understand that Mr. Nana Morojee, Magistrate of Police, intends to send one of his sons to England to compete for H. M.'s Indian Civil Service Examination.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.—The native papers are severely criticising the conduct of the Sultan of Zanzibar in having persistently refused to sign the treaty to put a stop to the slave traffic on the Eastern Coast of Africa.

A DINNER TO MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that some of the native friends of Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the *Indian Statesman*, are to give him a dinner before he leaves Bombay to take charge of his appointment at Calcutta.

THE THAKORE OF MANSA.—The long standing dispute between the Thakore of Mansa and his subjects has not been decided yet. It is stated that the people are so tired of the Thakore's arbitrary conduct, that they have forwarded a petition to Government against him.

A LECTURE BY A HINDOO BARRISTER AT AHMEDABAD.—The young Hindoo Barrister, son of Rao Bahadhur Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, who recently returned from England, delivered a lecture the other day at the Hemabhai Institute, Ahmedabad, on his travels in England.

FAMILY FEUD.—A Parsee resident of Ahmedabad, named Furdoonjee Cursetjee Mody, has laid an information in the Court of Mr. Fernandes, full-power magistrate of the station, charging his father-in-law with defamation, and his father with committing adultery with his (informant's) wife.

THEFT IN A BUILDING.—Dossa Nursey and Khooshall Mowjee were charged at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, with theft in a building used as a human dwelling of certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 255. The magistrate remanded the prisoners to jail till the 19th inst.

THE RECENT FIRE AT BUTCHER STREET.—A Mussalman child, aged about two years, by name Abdool Curreem, who was severely burned in the fire in Butcher Street on Sunday morning, died on the following day. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

DURBAR AT POONA.—On the 24th instant, as usual, a Durbar will be held in honour of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen by the agent of the Sirdars in the Deccan. At this Durbar we hear that the title of "Rao Bahadoor" is to be conferred on Mr. Suddasew Row Bullal Gowndaý, an Assistant Enam Commissioner.—*Poona Observer.*

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a Mussulman named Oosman Toorabali, a suspicious character, was charged with having in his possession a number of horns, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Distant Greeting	
Duetto	Caro d'Damos	
Valse	Ella	C. Jacques.
Selection	Ophée aux Enfers	Godfrey.
Polka	Flora	Strauss.
Galop	Valentine	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Cuncoo, woman, and six other Hindoos were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killeen, the first with keeping a common gaming house on the Bholeshwur road and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. All the prisoners were convicted. The keeper of the house was fined Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

THE RECENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR KHANDEISH.—A Khandeish paper, referring to an attack made by a thief in the valley of Nagam, near Khandeish, on a Bania, who was returning home with some money, states that both in this valley and at Dewbhan village thieves attack travellers very frequently, and requests the Superintendent of Police of the district to adopt measures for the protection of the wayfarers.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ebrahim, who received severe burns in the fire which broke out in Butcher Street on Sunday morning. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased met with his death by burns which he had accidentally received whilst attempting to escape from a house on fire.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—Another full house greeted these amateurs on Saturday last. "Feroze and Pericher" is becoming a favourite with the native play-going public, who get from it their money's worth in the way of entertainment. To night is the last night for the season ticket-holders, as benefit nights will commence from Saturday next, when Mr. Parukh, the author of "Feroze and Pericher," takes the first.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,920. Of these 655 were new admission consisting of 362 Hindoos, 155 Mussulmans, 110 Parsees, 13 Christians, and 15 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 64. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz., intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh, whooping cough, and rheumatism.

A NEW kind of railway carriage was sent out from the B. B. and C. I. R. Co.'s Workshop at Parell yesterday. It is built on a new principle with accommodation for both first and second class passengers. The seats are made lower than the ordinary carriages, which makes the carriage cooler. It is fitted with wind-conductors, water closets and washing basins, &c The cost of this carriage is estimated at about Rs. 4,000. Those who travelled in it admired the arrangements of the carriage.

A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Keeka Koondasha and Gunnoo Narrayen were charged before Mr. Connon with having in their possession a forged document, purporting to be a Government currency note for Rs. 1,000 knowing it to be forged, and intending to fraudulently use the same as genuine. Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Hurryshunker defended the accused. After the examination of one or two witnesses the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

GUJERATEE LITERATURE.—From the several Guzeratee serials and works recently published by Messrs Cooper and Co., book-sellers, we should think that they have been the means of giving to Guzeratee literature an encouragement such as it had scarcely received for some time past. We have had the pleasure of noticing some of these publications at the time of their appearance. We have now received from them the third and fourth volumes of a serial work, entitled "The Talismanic Statue of Mazandran, or the Blessing of the Pious Dinbanoo." These volumes furnish as much interesting reading as the two preceding ones, and we think they will prove generally acceptable to the Gujeratee reader.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF STEALING ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a man named Dulsook Calliangee appeared before the Senior Magistrate and laid the following information:—He stated—"I am a mehta in the service of one Allarukia Peerbhoy, a merchant in Bombay, and reside near Bhooleshwur. I know a Parsee named Dhunjeebhoy Aspundiarjee. He owes to my master Rs. 5,000, on account of some transactions in trade. On Saturday last the 10th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, I opened my master's godown at Kurruck, took out a box and twelve account books, which books I kept in the verandah. I left the godown in charge of the said Parsee Dhunjeebhoy Aspundiarjee, and went to my master's house, which is close by the godown. I returned to the godown in a few minutes and found the twelve account books missing, and the said Parsee was not there. I suspected the said Dhunjeebhoy of having stolen the twelve account books, as one or two of these account books contained an entry and accounts of the transaction of Rs. 5,000, which the said Dhunjeebhoy Aspundiarjee owed to my master. I went in search of the said Parsee, but could not find him. I reported the matter to my master. I charge Dhunjee bhoy Aspundiarjee with theft of the twelve account books as aforesaid. I pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE HOPPET, 660 tons, Captain E. G. Mattson, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 4,211 bales cotton.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AGRA, 1,235 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Cochin with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CASHMERE 676 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Zanzibar with a general cargo and one first class and eleven deck passengers.

THE s. s. SIR BARTLE FRERE 475 tons, Captain R. Blackburn (acting), arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch (May 10th) with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-six deck passengers from different ports.

THE s. s. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. Azzopardi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and two first class and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers. She sailed the same day for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT. IN.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	LOW WATER. Height. IN. FT.
......	......	Wednesday ... 14	6 8 m	8 1
0 50 a	6 11		6 46 a	3 3
0 22 m	4 6	Thursday 15	6 45 m	8 1
1 29 a	6 8		7 26 a	2 10
1 1 m	4 2	Friday 16	7 25 m	7 8
2 12 a	6 2		8 12 a	2 6
1 49 m	3 6	Saturday 17	8 14 m	6 7
3 5 a	5 5		9 8 a	2 1
2 45 m	2 8	Sunday 18	9 9 m	5 5
4 3 a	4 8		10 18 a	2 0
3 59 m	2 2	Monday......... 19	10 17 m	4 4
5 9 a	4 4		11 38 a	2 6
5 32 m	2 1	Tuesday......... 20	11 41 m	3 6
6 22 a	4 5		......	......

Moon—Last Quarter, 19th, 3h. 50m. P.M.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.
Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Wednesday, the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

36, Great George Street, Westminster, 6th March 1873.

TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—Having seen a copy of Captain Tulloch's book on "The Water Supply of Bombay," I feel it to be a duty I owe to the Justices and to myself not to allow it to pass unnoticed.

Before I completed my report of 15th July, 1868, I submitted a rough proof to Mr. Arthur Crawford, who returned it to me, asking whether water could not be brought into Bombay by a stone aqueduct and pumped up in the island for the supply of the houses. My reply was that I had carefully considered the question, but the cost of pumping was so great that I had determined not to mention it in my report; my object in writing which was to give, as briefly as possible, simply an account of the several alternative schemes which I recommended should be carried out, if money could be obtained for them.

I saw very clearly that if I attempted to give the Justices my reasons for my recommendations, the report would be uselessly expensive, as but few Justices could go thoroughly into such an intricate question.

When the Drainage and Water Supply Commission was taking evidence, Captain Tulloch, although he admitted he knew nothing of the nature of the country round Bombay, and had evidently no previous practical acquaintance with water works, adopted Mr. Crawford's views, for we find him, at page 20 of the Commission's Report, in reply to Colonel Kendall, answering as follows:—

"Colonel Kendall—Then your idea is to get some other site nearer to Bombay?"

"Captain Tulloch—Yes, much nearer to Bombay. I would have a reservoir five, six, or ten times as large as Shewla; and having that, you would not, every time you wanted an additional ten gallons of water, have to go to the expense of another reservoir and another main. Construct this large reservoir—the nearer to Bombay the better—and have a duct to Bombay, right into Bombay if you can, and pump the water up there. Once having got this work completed, if you wanted any extra supply of water, you would have only to let an extra supply into the conduit, and then you would have the extra expense of pumping into Bombay, which would be about 12 or 13 lakhs for every ten million gallons raised 100 feet high."

That this was not a mere slip or reply given at random we find him a little further on, same page, saying—

"At present, if you go in for the Kennery scheme it will cost you half a million, and then when you want an additional supply the next scheme will cost you another half million, and so on, and in the course of twenty-five or thirty years you will have spent something like three or four millions on the water supply of Bombay, whereas if you at present make a large reservoir and draw the water through a duct, and pump it into Bombay, then whenever you want an extra supply you have only to put on another engine to raise the quantity of water required."

At page 23 he again gives his opinion as follows:—

"Captain Tulloch—Yes; the nearer Bombay the pumping engines were the better it would be, for you would then get the pressure direct in the mains, and you would have no loss of pressure."

Captain Tulloch then went into the question whether the stone aqueduct should be open or closed, and discussing how he would take the water across Tanna Creek by a syphon. In reply to my questions he knew nothing of the ground; he adhered to his opinion, and at page 20 he further says—

"Suppose I start from Callian as you say with a slope of 6 inches per mile, you say that slope is sufficient, that would bring me into Bombay with a cutting of 20 feet, which is nothing, I should cross the creek all right."

At page 37, after he had several days to consider his evidence and consult with Captain Ducat, R.E., he so far modifies his opinion and thinks that if he brings water from Shewla by an aqueduct we may have to put down a cast-iron main, but that would only be for two miles, but in crossing the river we are again on a ridge of hills which run down to Coorla, so that we shall have got over about 26 miles of the difficulty at once."

All Captain Tulloch's evidence was based on pumping engines in Bombay, so as to dispense with the great cost of a main under pressure.

Such being the case I was hardly prepared for the statement he makes in the preface to his book on the Water Supply of Bombay, where we find it stated as follows:—

"I wish to state at the outset that the present investigation has not been undertaken with any preconceived ideas as to what system of water-supply, whether on the high pressure or low pressure principle, whether through pipes or through masonry conduits, whether by help of pumps or without them, should be adopted. In the evidence which I gave before the Water Supply Commission, which sat in Bombay in 1869, I studiously and repeatedly maintained that I was in favour of no particular system, but that what I recommended was a careful inquiry into every system, so that the Bench of Justices might be able to form their own judgment in the matter."

The only thing in Captain Tulloch's evidence that gives even colour to the statement in the preface was where I was trying to get a definite answer; he then (page 24) "declined to recommend anything," but further on, in reply to my question—

"Mr. Aitken—I understand you to say that you propose to go below the level. If it should be below the ground, you would have all the country flooded above, and you would require to cover in the duct with an arch, so as to make it water-tight?

"Captain Tulloch—Yes."

After this he proceeded to show how it would be cheaper to buy coals and pump water for the supply of Bombay, than to bring it into the city at a high pressure.

Although Captain Tulloch presumed to make the above recommendations, their utter worthlessness and recklessness are shown by nothing more clearly than by the book he has published.

Having shown how Captain Tulloch proposed to bring water into Bombay at a low level, I will, however, do him the justice of thinking that perhaps his opinions may not have been so definite as he said they were, but that the real reason for his saying anything about the water supply was the one given in his evidence at page 25, where, in reply to a question from me, asking him to prepare a "rough estimate," he says—

"Captain Tulloch—It is very hard to ask me to prepare a rough estimate (he was then employed by the Municipality on drainage matters). If the Municipality would employ me I should be very glad to do so."

We have at last the rough estimate promised, and I must complain of the very rough manner in which he has treated the Shewla scheme, for instance, in order to get a longer conduit from that reservoir to Bombay than from the Tansa, he takes it over "two large rivers, the Kalloo and the Bhatsa, just below their point of junction," apparently that he may have the pleasure of taking the pipes again under the same and other rivers, lower down at the widest part of Tanna Creek, whereas, if he had estimated the conduit as coming down from Shewla by the route I proposed it should take, not only would he not require to cross these two rivers, but he would cross the creek at its narrowest point, where there is a solid rock foundation, nearly dry at low water, instead of at the point he purposes crossing, where there is an indefinite and unknown depth of sand, gravel and stone, through which tunnelling would, if not impossible, yet be most expensive and dangerous.

From Captain Tulloch's evidence it is evident he was morally bound to prove that a low level supply and pumping was the proper mode of supplying Bombay with water and not a high level reservoir as I proposed. Yet finding, even after the little experience he had, on the Vehar water-works, that his proposals were impracticable, he endeavours to show that the Shewla, Kennery or Toolsee schemes, as worked out by me, are not the best ones.

In reading Captain Tulloch's report, most Justices will be lead to believe that the Tansa project is a new scheme, and that the site for the dam and reservoir was discovered by Captain Tulloch, instead of which my surveyors were there for many weeks. I visited the site of the proposed reservoir and ascertained to my own satisfaction that Shewla was in every respect superior, and stated to the Commission my reasons for rejecting the Tansa valley as a source of water supply.

Although a great number of the survey and other plans in connection with the water-works' extension survey seem to have disappeared from the Municipal office, yet if instead of making "a persevering search through dense forests" (page 71), Captain Tulloch had examined carefully my evidence before the Drainage and Water Supply Commission, he would have found out with much less expense all about the Tansa project.

The site was also well known to several of the Municipal surveyors. Under these circumstances it is not clear why it was necessary to search for a site for a reservoir, the advantages and disadvantages of which were well known.

In considering the question of reservoirs for the supply of Bombay, outside the island of Salsette, it should be borne in mind that the point of crossing the Tanna Creek is what determines the relative distances of the various reservoirs from the city. Although it may pay to build a bridge, such as the Bassein bridge, to convey a railway over this arm of the sea, yet it is manifestly impossible to spend so much money on an aqueduct, without at once rendering any scheme impracticable.

I dismiss at once Captain Tulloch's proposal for a tunnel under the Tanna Creek, as no boring having been taken, we do not know whether there is solid rock all along the line of the proposed tunnel, my own opinion, formed from local knowledge of the place, is, that the bottom of the river at this place will be found to be mud, sand, and shingle, through which tunnelling would be impracticable on account of the cost, and even if it should be rock it is not improbable that it will be, as trap-overflows usually are, intersected by fissures, which would admit water and drown out the miners.

Having been engaged for about three years in the construction of one of the largest tunnels in England, I may be allowed to point out the utter impracticability of Captain Tulloch's views on tunnelling. He compares Brunel's well known Thames tunnel, which carries two lines of railway under the river, with a heading which has lately been made under the Thames, in which a man cannot stand upright. If Brunel's tunnel had to be constructed now at the same level, the same means would require to be adopted, the recent improvements which have been made are not in tunnelling in soft earth, but in tunnelling hard rock, where machinery drills the shot holes which formerly had to be done by hand labour. This use of machinery, although it enables tunnels and headings to be driven more quickly, does not, so far as I can ascertain, in any way cheapen the ultimate cost the work.

My knowledge of the strata in Bombay, and the neighbourhood, the result of innumerable trial holes and borings, convince me that rock syphons would be a failure. One of the difficulties I had in recommending stone dams for any of the reservoirs, except for the low dam recommended by me at Toolsee, was the disturbed and uncertain nature of the trap in the Concan. At places, although the bottom and one side of a gorge, might be solid basalt, at the other side there was nothing but red earth or moorum. Even in the Deccan, where the basalt-overflow is very much thicker than in the Concan, Colonel Fife had to excavate many feet through rotten rock before he could get a foundation sufficient to carry his dam at Kurruckwassla. A rock syphon might do at one place, whilst it might fail at twenty others.

Captain Tulloch endeavours to show why he prefers the Tansa scheme to the Shewla reservoir; I shall now give the reasons why I rejected the Tansa scheme in favour of the Shewla. The Shewla scheme will furnish 50 gallons per head for a population of 1,000,000 inhabitants, even if the rainfall be taken at only the same amount as at Vehar; but as a part of the Ghauts drain into it, we may safely say that Shewla would supply 70 or 100 gallons a head for a population of 1,000,000, or much more (with Vehar) than Bombay is ever likely to require. I think we may safely dismiss the idea of a larger quantity than 50 million gallons per day being required; if, however, it should, there would be no difficulty in diverting another Ghaut stream into Shewla. I roughly investigated this point, but did not consider it necessary to take the levels or lay down the line of the proposed canal, but enough was done to satisfy me that the gathering ground of Shewla can be increased by 4 square miles, having a rainfall of 200 inches.

Shewla therefore giving more water than is likely to be required my reasons for preferring it to Tansa were, as I stated at page 47 of the evidence of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission, the storage ground was deficient at Tansa; with a depth 90 feet against the dams, you can impound three times more water at Shewla than at Tansa, whilst the dam at Tansa would cost nearly twice as much as the dam at Shewla.

Secondly—The river bed at Shewla is 20 feet higher than the bed of the Tansa, thus, with the same height of water in the reservoir, we can get a greater fall in our main to Bombay, and a better command at night of the higher parts of the island.

Thirdly—The ground slopes direct from Shewla to Bombay, whereas the Tansa project involves expensive tunnelling to get the water into the Callian Valley, or the main must be taken a long detour round.

Fourthly.—Shewla is nearer to Bombay, and not 2½ miles further as Captain Tulloch makes it out. As I have before stated what practically determines the distance from Bombay is the crossing of the Tanna Creek. Any aqueduct or main must cross near the G. I. P. Railway bridge at Tanna.

Fifthly.—Shewla is an open healthy place (see my report, page 12), whereas the Tansa is most jungly and unhealthy. My surveyors and their men, when surveying the latter, suffered seriously from fever. The best proof of the unhealthiness of the Tansa Valley is the sparseness of the inhabitants, and although at Shewla the land will be more expensive, yet I made a fair estimate of the purchase-money required (4 lacs of rupees), and I think it will be better to face this expenditure than incur the loss of life as well as the large increase in the cost of a work at Tansa, where it would only be possible to get men to work at all by giving a large increase on their pay compared with other places.

Sixthly.—Labour could be got much more cheaply at Shewla than at Tansa, as it is on the line of one of the main bridle roads of the Western Ghauts. Labourers and provision could thus easily be obtained from the Deccan.

All these practical considerations determined me to recommend Shewla. The only objection to Shewla is, that there is no metalled road for the last 12 or 14 miles. When I was there the road was staked out, and I have no doubt but that in the event of a reservoir being formed, the Government would complete it. After all it is but a matter of a few thousand pounds, which will not affect the question one way or the other, even if the road should not be completed, the weight of each of the pieces which compose my proposed main is such that they could easily be conveyed anywhere by bullock carts during the fair weather. It is evident also, that if it were necessary to make a road to Shewla, that it is equally necessary that a road should also be made to any reservoir at the Tansa, and as the distance would be 6 miles through a much more difficult country, and as it would be useless after it was made as there are no inhabitants, the expenditure would be a complete loss, whereas the road to Moorbar is actually much required.

In my examination before the Commission on Drainage and Water Supply, I briefly dismissed the Tansa project with the following observation (page 47) "Tansa River at Atgaum (the Railway Station)" was also examined, but there was not sufficient storage ground. That river like many of the rivers there cut in through the surface of the ground for about 60 feet." The literal accuracy of this description may easily be ascertained from Captain Tulloch's contoured survey.

I will now proceed to consider how Captain Tulloch proposes to get over the difficulty of the want of storage ground. With a depth of water against the deepest part of the dam of 90 feet, or the height of the dam at Shewla would hold, the dams would be three times as numerous, a reservoir at Tansa would only hold one-third of what Shewla and three times as long, whilst to hold the same quantity of water as Shewla does with a dam 98 feet high, the dam at Tansa would require to be 120 feet high and would require to be 1¼ miles in length, instead of only 1,650 feet, as at Shewla.

On reading Captain Tulloch's book, (page 149,) I was led, from a perusal of the footnote, to believe that the bottom part of the high portion of a masonry dam was the most important and expensive part of the structure; doubtless, this is so in ordinary cases, but in the Tansa it is the reverse. In the high portion of the dam proposed to be built, there is not more than 4 million cubic feet, whilst in the whole dam there is not less than 13½ million cubic feet.

Instead of the gigantic reservoir, Captain Tulloch proposed in his evidence "five, six, or ten times as large as Shewla; the requirements of his estimate compel him to content himself with a reservoir only one-third of the size of the one at Shewla, which he formerly thought so small.

The following table will show at a glance the enormous advantage of the Shewla site for a reservior when compared with the Tansa:—

SHEWLA.

Height of dam.	Available cubical contents of reservoir in million gallons.	Probable cost of stone dam at 50 rupees per 100 cubic feet	Cost of impounding one million gallons in rupees.
98	30,000	16½ Lacs.	54

TANSA.

Height of dam.	Available cubical contents of reservoir in million gallons.	Probable cost of stone dam at 50 rupees per 100 cubic feet	Cost of impounding one million gallons in rupees.
95	9,000	30 Lacs.	333
130	39,000	67½ Lacs.	173

Even if we include the cost of land at Shewla (Rs. 4,00,000) and at Tansa (Rs. 1,33,000) the cost of impounding a million gallons at Shewla is only Rs. 67, as compared with Rs. 348 an Rs. 176 at Tansa, or a dam would be six times or three times more effective at Shewla than at Tansa. With such facts before him how Captain Tulloch could state that "the Tansa has the most favourable section of all the main dams yet proposed," (page 150,) is more than I can understand. In the above estimates I have, for the sake of comparison, taken Dr. Rankine's section of dam and considered that a solid rock foundation woud be found at 10 feet below the surface of the ground. Captain Tulloch from his quantities appears to have calculated for his dam being founded on the surface, as gives the quantity of stonework in his dam 95 feet high, at only 4½ million cubic feet instead of 6 million cubic feet.

From the contouring and calculations of capacity of the Tansa Valley having been carried up so far above what was necessary for the reservoir proposed, it appears to me that Captain Tulloch contemplated a reservoir four times the capacity of Shewla, and so in a manner try to carry out the programme laid down in his evidence. I have estimated what a dam to accomplish this (180 feet high) would cost, and I find it would be not much under £1,936,000. What it would cost to take all that water to Bombay, or what would be done with it when it got there, I cannot pretend to say.

But the great fault of Captain Tulloch's Tansa project is, that he has not stated as a fact that a stone dam can be constructed at all. No engineer in such a country should venture to give estimates without getting at the level of the solid *rock all along the line of the dam.* I know that the rock at the stream is solid at Tansa, for as I stated the water has cut and worn the soft ground right down to this solid bed, but I believe that the ridge on both sides is to a considerable depth composed of moorum. If this be so then a stone dam at Tansa is financially impossible.

The next question to consider is the use of pipes under pressure or a masonry culvert at a high level, as even the short practical experience Captain Tulloch had in Bombay seems to have convinced him of the impracticability of his original proposal for a low level aqueduct and pumping.

As I stated before the Commission the nature of the country renders it necessary that a large part of any aqueduct should consist of pipes. Instead of the "two miles" of pipes, spoken of by Captain Tulloch in his evidence, he shows 24½ miles out of total distance of 54 miles in his sections as being necessary to take water into Bombay from Tansa.

Such being the case, and knowing what the cost tunnelling had been in the Bhore and Thull Ghats inclines, I recommended a pipe for the entire distance.

The cost of my 4·6 steel main I estimated with 10 per cent. contingencies at £22,500 per mile, whilst I estimated my main sewer from the Null Bazaar to Colaba, 4¾ miles long, at 15 lacs of rupees (see Drainage Report, 21st Jan., 1866, page 28) or at the rate of £31,500 per mile.*

The great objection urged against a wrought iron or steel main was its novelty. This exists no longer, as wrought iron pipes of large diameter are extensively used for conveying water under great pressure in California.

Now any one conversant with tunnelling could have informed Captain Tulloch that the great first cost of tunnelling in rock is getting the first opening through, after that is made the widening is a very simple matter, and costs little, being merely quarrying. For instance, in my Drainage Report, at page 24, it is stated as follows:—

"At the lower end, near Colaba, where the main sewer will have to be tunnelled through rock, the extra cost of a 10 foot sewer will be practically nothing, as a 10 foot tunnel can be driven almost as cheaply as one of 8 feet."

Now the greatest depth of this tunnel, which I estimated at £31,500 per mile, was only 55 feet below the surface, whereas Captain Tulloch's tunnels, 5 of them are over 300 feet deep. The extra cost of the shafts and the difficulty of getting labour in that part of the country, induce me to place the cost of his aqueduct at £35,000 per mile, at the very least instead of £8,000, as given in his estimate. The Loch Katrine aqueduct is about 57 square feet in area, rather larger than my 8-foot sewer to Calaba, and rather less than the 10-foot one, and as it cost on an average £18,000 per mile, if we put the usual Bombay price for such work, viz., a rupee in Bombay for a shilling in England, it will make the cost of an aqueduct £36,000 per mile, which is four times more than Captain Tulloch has estimated for, or nearly the same as my estimate for a similar work, for it matters not, so far as cost is concerned, whether an aqueduct is constructed to carry sewage or water. An aqueduct should not be made smaller than 8 feet square, for as I have said the difference of first cost is immaterial, and if the tunnel be made to convey only the same amount of water as the pipes, the only advantage a stone aqueduct has over a pipe is sacrificed, which is that when an extra supply is wanted all that has to be done is to lay another set of syphon pipes. If a fresh supply of water should be required from Tansa a new tunnel and aqueduct would require to be built, and it would take six such lines of tunnels, as Captain Tulloch now proposes, to bring the water ultimately intended to be impounded at Tansa to Bombay.

It is not necessary for me to say anything about the Kaumun scheme, but, whilst I must commend Captain Tulloch's industry in preparing so many estimates of the project, most engineers will agree with me, that as he has not proved that he can get a foundation on which to construct his dam, his labour is worse than lost, as he has wasted 30 pages of print. I stated in my evidence (page 47) "there was no site for a dam at Kaumun," and this opinion I adhere to.

With respect to the Kennery reservoir as worked out by Captain Tulloch, I can only say that he has lost sight of its chief advantage, which was, that its great height when worked from the level of the lake, would have enabled us to have easily commanded Malabar Hill, and the high houses of the Fort. It is not necessary that Kennery should command Vehar, as that is now accomplished by the works lately carried out at Toolsee, which are substantially what I recommended.

With respect to a reservoir at Toolsee, I have yet to learn that a stone dam can be built at any reasonable cost, on the ridge between it and Vehar. I considered Mr. Conybeare's proposal for a reservoir there, and even had an earthen dam staked out, in order that I might judge how it would look, but, after mature consideration of the subject, I determined that the risk was such that I would not venture on it. The proposals for constructing a stone dam at this point, without first ascertaining the nature of the foundation, are not creditable to all concerned.

With regard to the construction of masonry dams near Bombay, my great difficult was the cost of the mortar for cementing the stones. Captain Tulloch thinks that the lime got in the Concan will do. I think it will not, and am of opinion that either cement or lime from Thiel, the same as that used in the dam at Furens, must be used.

Captain Tulloch estimates his masonry in morter at 25 rupees per 100 cubic feet. In my estimate for the Toolsee dam I estimated masonry in Portland cement at 100 rupees per 100 cubic feet, or nearly four times as much. Perhps Mr. Walton can give the exact sum it has cost in cement, as this would be a better guide. With lime of Thiel the cost would probably be about twice as much as Captain Tulloch's estimate, or 50 rupees per 100 cubic feet; this would make the cost of the Tansa dam about £675,000 when raised to its full height if it can be built at all.

I enclose a lecture I gave at the College of military Engineering, on the construction of dams, which will explain my views at length. It possesses the further advantage of having been written simply to convey information, and not to prove anything.

With regard to the question of the actual level of Vehar, knowing that the works were not carried out as intended, I directed Mr. Jugganath Sadasewjee to level to the waste weir and settle the point, so that I am at a loss to account for any error in my report. As to the Town Hall stone datum being used by Captain Tulloch after the great confusion introduced into the Vehar works by the use of the two former stone datums the Pydone and Puspulee, I am astonished that he should use another, and I must express my surprise that Mr. Ormiston should venture to determine the mean sea level, from a few months observations taken at a point two miles from the sea. I settled it after going over and classifying a series of years' observations, taken at the Colaba Observatory.

This matter will soon be settled, as an officer was sent home to study the subject, and collect the instruments necessary for arriving at a just conclusion.

I trust that Government is now satisfied, "beyond a doubt," that no site for a reservoir can be got on the mainland nearer than Shewla. If the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department had only required information he could easily have detailed an officer to accompany me over the ground surveyed, I could, in a few days, have convinced him, beyond a doubt, of the fact three years ago, as Captain Tulloch's book gives me no information it was necessary for me to have before I wrote my report, and it does seem to me that the Public Works Department is directly responsible for the large expenditure incurred for these surveys, two-and-a half lacs, I believe which has practically been so much money lost.

In conclusion. I need hardly say that with a dam costing £185,000 or £560,000 and the aqueduct costing £800,000, or nearly a million sterling more than Captain Tulloch has estimated for the Tansa scheme to convey 17 million gallons daily to Bombay, will not for a moment compare with the Shewla scheme for 25 million gallons daily, even with iron at its present high price.

I will feel much obliged if you will favour me by circulating this letter, on the information of Justices, either through the press or otherwise. Although I had conducted large surveys before I went to Bombay, yet the result of none of them has given me greater satisfaction than the one now checked at so much expense, by Captain Tulloch.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RUSSEL AITKEN, Civil Engineer,
Late Executive Engineer, Municipalty of Bombay.

* A Government resolution objected to this and other prices as insufficient, but in reply the Municipal Commissioner "wrote to Government stating that he had consulted competent authorities and that they stated that prices in the estimate were fair," see page 97 of Report of the Commission on the Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay.

INDIAN ITEMS.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a District Court Martial assembled at Meerut, on the 29th day of March 1873, Hospital Apprentice James Booth, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 15th Hussars, was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having on the nineteenth (19th) day of February 1873, been drunk at the Begumabad Railway Station, when on duty with a detachment of invalids proceeding from Meerut to Gazeeabad. The court sentences the prisoner to be dismissed the service, which sentence the Commander-in-Chief approved and confirmed.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.—A curious instance of the power of the Press in this country has recently come to our knowledge. About a month ago the *Hindoo Patriot* published an article entitled "Personal Government," reflecting severely on the conduct of Mr. F. Alexander, C.S., Magistrate and Collector of Maldah. A few days afterwards Mr. Alexander was promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Magistrates. The European Press appears to be not less influential than the native. The writer of the "Week" for the *Englishman* is of opinion that the strong advocacy of Mr. Robert's cause in the columns of the Calcutta journals more than a year ago led to his removal from the Magistrate's Bench.—*Indian Observer.*

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES "RAIN OFFICER."—We are credibly informed that there is an officer in the Central Provinces whose business it is to avert hail-storms, excessive rain, drought, and the other incommodities of a tropical climate. His official title is *Garpagari*, and he receives a regular salary of grain from the inhabitants of the circle of villages which maintain him. If he should succeed in averting atmospheric calamities at a critical emergency, or in bringing an opportune storm of rain after a long drought, his official salary is supplemented by a liberal *bonus.* So great is the confidence reposed in the skill of this public officer, that on the occasion of the visit of any distinguished European to the locality over which he presides, he is solemnly led out into the jungle, and instructed to howl for the public benefit. As a rule, says our informant, the *vox clamantis in deserto* seldom fails to produce the desired effect. Should his pious yells, however, not propitiate Jupiter Pluvius, we beg his pardon, Indra, the fate that awaits him is a melancholy one. Like Belisarius he is hurled from the highest pinnacle of human power to the lowest abyss of degradation. From having been a "cloud compeller" he becomes temporarily the most despised individual in the community. He is summarily "suspended;" his official salary is taken from him, and he is severely chastised with shoes by an indignant public. Should, however, a temporary abstinence give back to him his former powers, he is once more restored to favour.—*Indian Observer.*

COMPULSORY MARRIAGES.

THE tax "on widows and orphans" which the Ameer of Cabul was said to have imposed last autumn, is partially explained. A letter from Tashkurghan, referred to by a contemporary, contains the following:—"It has been ordered and published that every widow should get married and pay a married fee of 20 tangas, or in the event of her not getting married, pay one hundred tangas; that the virgins should be married to the persons with whom they are betrothed, and pay 30 tangas as marriage fee." Affghanistan is not the only country in which compulsory marriages have been used as a source of profit to the State. Under the feudal system an analogous custom prevailed. Hallam tells us that by the Norman and English laws the lord had a right of tendering a husband to his female wards, while under age, whom they could not reject without forfeiting the value of the marriage, that is, as much as any one would give to the guardian for such an alliance. But the law which prevailed in the Kingdom of Jerusalem resembles most nearly the present practice in the Ameer's territories. "There," says Hallam, "the lord might summon any female vassal to accept one of three whom he should propose as her husband. No other condition seems to have been imposed on him in selecting these suitors, than that they should be of equal rank with herself, neither the maiden's coyness nor the widow's affliction, neither aversion to the proffered candidates nor love to one more favoured, seem to have passed as legitimate excuses. One, only one plea, could come from the lady's mouth, who was resolute to hold her land in single blessedness. It was that she was passed sixty years of age; and after this unwelcome confession, it is justly argued by the author of the law book which I quote, that the lord could not decently press her into matrimony." The ladies in mediæval Jerusalem seem to have been in a worse plight than those of modern Affghanistan, for they were obliged to marry a certain man. On the other hand, the proportion of widows and maidens affected by the feudal law in Jerusalem must have been smaller than that similarly circumstanced in Affghanistan. The female vassals requested to marry by their lords must have had a considerable amount of property, whereas Affghan ladies who are worth as much as 20 or 30 tangas (the latter being the price of a maund of rice) are to be driven to the altar by the officers of the Ameer.—*Indian Observer.*

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A DESCRIPTION OF THE GAME OF WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 10, 1873.

IT must be somewhat amusing for a non-professional reader to take up a military journal, and to read a serious announcement, to the effect, that one or two generals, several colonels, many captains and a whole crowd of subalterns will meet together at a certain place and time to play "a game of war." Much curiosity has been shewn with regard to this game, for a game it really is, with rules, bye-laws and appliances, and we are in a position to lay before our readers a general description drawn from personal observation. "The game of war" or "Kriegspiel" although only lately introduced into England by General Eyre, has long been known in Germany, where it is looked upon as an excellent method of instruction and has received the support of the great tactician Von Moltke and many other officers of distinction. The Guards in London, the Engineers at Chatham, the Artillery at Woolwich, and the large garrisons of Plymouth, Aldershot, &c., &c. have formed Clubs for the purpose of playing the new game, and a Central society has been formed here, in London, which holds weekly soirees in a large room set apart for that purpose in the War office. The games periodically played at these different assemblies are watched with the greatest interest by a large number of spectators. The implements are maps and small metal blocks to represent troops. The maps are surveys of England on a scale of 6 inches to a mile, showing the undulations of the ground, relative heights, hedgerows, &c. The nature of the ground, roads and so forth are represented by conventional tints.

At the opening of the play the two parties generally start about 10 miles from each other. The men small blocks of metal, coloured to represent the different units of an army, then there are long thin blocks to represent a battalion in line, short square ones for a column, others to represent a battery of artillery, a squadron of cavalry, a company in skirmishing order, &c. These are made to scale, and occupy on the map the space which the troops they represent would cover in the field. The game is played by moves, each of which represents the space traversed by troops in two minutes; the length of the move being according to the troops moved. The infantry, making about 200 paces or half an inch on the map, the cavalry at a trot do 600 paces or 1½ inches. Scales are provided, showing the different distances covered by the various paces and the moves are measured on the map accordingly. The player may move the whole or part of his troops or may occupy the time in firing on the enemy in which case the losses inflicted by two minutes of fire are calculated; or he may occupy a part of his force in strengthening his position, in which case, this is noted by the umpire and he receives the benefit of it should his position be afterwards attacked. To save time, when the players are some distance apart, it is usual to allow several moves to be taken together, a careful account of which is kept. The number of players, varies according to the forces supposed to be engaged. When several players are engaged, one acts as Commander-in-Chief and to the others are assigned the command of cavalry, infantry and artillery, or of any detached body, having a certain independence of action. The players suggest the operations they wish to make during the game and the umpires move the pieces. There are generally three umpires, one to each side and a chief; they measure and make the moves, and determine, as to the rate of advance under various circumstances and calculate the losses suffered by fire. The chief umpire draws up the "idea," which is to form the subject of the contest, determines the number of moves to be allowed at one time, decides all important questions, supervises the encounter generally and at its close often gives a short criticism on it. Some days before the game is played the "general idea" or subject is given by the chief umpire to the opposing players such as for instance, the attack of a certain town by certain roads, with such and such troops at the disposal of each party. The players being furnished with maps, as would be the case in real warfare, each make their preliminary preparations, as to the disposition of their troops, and communicate their orders to the Assistant Umpires, so that, when the game actually commences, the two armies are ready to commence operations. Neither player has more than a vague knowledge of the other's force or position and until the forces approach each other, so nearly, as to be actually engaged, the game is either played on two maps or else a screen is placed across the map. The hour at which the operations commence is noted, a record of the moves is kept and the supposed time of day is also known. When the pieces representing patrols are pushed forward every thing, that would actually be seen by them is uncovered, and the information so obtained is noted. But the knowledge has only reached the patrols, therefore, a certain time must be allowed to elapse before the news can reach the point, where the commander is supposed to be, and also before he can issue fresh orders to alter his dispositions according to the information received; this time is calculated and allowed by the Umpire, according to the nature of the ground, &c., to be traversed by the patrol bringing in the news and the Staff Officers carrying out fresh orders, and no movement can take place until this time, has elapsed. As the two parties approach each other, the Umpire reduces the number of moves allowed at a time, and the players begin to get their pieces into such formations as troops would take up in battle. The regiments, hitherto marching along the roads, are formed into compact bodies, or are broken up into companies. The Umpire exchanges the pieces for the player giving him eight small blocks representing companies and removing a battalion, and thus by degrees the players find themselves with their pieces drawn up opposite one another, in what exactly represents the fighting formation, they would adopt in the field. Only one move at a time is allowed now—each side sees a great part of its adversaries' dispositions; but pieces representing reserves and other troops, that would still be kept out of sight are concealed by either party, covering the map or by temporarily removing them. So far the game has been entirely one of moves and the positions and prospects of the combatants are just as clearly intelligible to any one who understands tactics, as a game of chess would be so to a good player. One player may find himself in a position, where in real war defeat would be inevitable, or may discover, when too late, that he has entirely misjudged the intentions of his adversary, who perhaps is moving round and threatening his communications. And this is the most instructive portion of the game. The players have had the same data to guide them which they would have on real service; surmises as to the enemy's intentions based on the partial information brought in by patrols; and the accuracy of their judgment, and soundness of the arrangements adopted, are tested in a manner, patent to the players themselves and to all of the spectators. Here the game is often stopped, but if real fighting is to be represented; then the element of chance must of necessity be introduced. Three men ought to beat two, but this is not always the case, the same men may be brave to-day and panic stricken to-morrow; a well planned and well led attack may fail utterly, through an accident impossible to be foreseen such as the death of the leader. To meet these contingencies, a "Table of Chances" has been compiled by officers of great experience in actual warfare in all climates and under all circumstances, and when the chances have been thus decided, the result is obtained by throwing dice. Thus if one player with three battalions proposes to attack two battalions posted on a hill, although he is numerically superior, still the advantage of position on the other side, will more than counterbalance this superiority. But the attacking party may have shelled the height, or may be in a position to attack in flank so that taking these chances into consideration the Umpire may decide that the probabilities are 2 to 1 in favour of the assailants; the die is thrown; if 2, 3, or 4 turns up the assailant wins, if 5 or 6 turns up the attack is repulsed. Another set of tables is used to estimate losses inflicted by artillery or musketry fire—elaborate tables have been compiled showing the maximum and minimum effects of the different kinds of fire, at different ranges and between these extremes the result is determined by throwing the dice. Thus, if a player having brought a battery of artillery wishes to open fire, he gives notice to the umpire of his intention and of the object—the adversary being also informed of the fact. The umpire decides, whether the effect is generally good or bad, being guided in this by relative position and the amount of cover. After each move the die is thrown, and reference made to the table to determine the loss, and a piece representing, that force or number is removed from the board by the umpire. There are many minute rules for determining the result of cavalry actions, and but, though they contained sound tactical principles, they do not effect general ideas of the game. The play itself being merely instructional is only played out so far as the umpire thinks desirable.

Far from looking upon this game as a mere toy, officers of high repute and who have honourably won their laurels, are its most eager students, and emphatically state how much may be learned from it. Every move raises some peculiar position, which from the very nature of the game, might easily occur in reality and gives rise to thought, which otherwise would be purely speculative and without definite purpose. We do not mean to say that, a man may be taught to fight by "rule of thumb," but this game exercises the mind in the rapid solution of problems of sometimes a most difficult nature, and none, but those, who have seen the Kriegspiel actually played, can realise the amount of eager interest shown in it by all concerned.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP IN EDINBURGH.—Among the many ways in which the late Mr. A. H. Rhind sought to foster and encourage the study of archæology, perhaps the most directly practical was the bequest of the reversionary interest of the estate of Sibster, in Caithness, to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, for the foundation of a lectureship of archæology. By the terms of the bequest the lecturer is to be appointed by the Council of the Society, either for life or for a term of years, to deliver annually a course of not less than six lectures on some branch of archæology, ethnology, ethnography, or allied topic, and the Council is to determine whether those lectures shall be free to the public, or whether admission shall be by a moderate fee. As Mr. Rhind's relative, Mr. David Bremner, formerly of Aberdeen, was life rented in the estate, and as it was considered by many noblemen and gentlemen interested in the promotion of archæology, that it would be a public benefit to anticipate the operation of the bequest, a memorial by the Society of Antiquaries, and otherwise numerously and influentially signed, was presented to the Treasury some years ago suggesting the appointment of John Stuart, LL.D., secretary of the society, who by his experience and special acquaintance with Scottish archæology is peculiarly qualified for the duties, which, it was suggested, should also include a general superintendence of all monuments of the early races of Scotland. The Treasury did not adopt the suggestion of the memorialists, but, in consequence of the death of Mr. Bremner (which occurred recently at Wick), the bequest will come into operation as originally intended, and in a short time the Rhind Lectureship on Archæology will be added to the number of permanent institutions for the advancement of science in Edinburgh. Mr. Rhind also left a sum of 5,000*l.* for the foundation of two scholarships in the University, and 7,000*l.* for the establishment of an institution for the industrial training of orphan girls at Wick, which will now also come into operation. It is to be regretted that the superintendence of the monuments suggested in the memorial is still, however, unprovided for.—*Scotsman.*

SPECIAL NEWS FROM SWAT.

PATHANPORE, 8TH MAY.

THE spies I threw in at your request have reurned from Swat. They left Peshawur and went to Tabla on our extreme frontier; they then marched to Ghurri Aokbar Khan, where they rested one day; thence to Banda Malundri, in which place they were in extreme peril, as the villagers of Amnour and Banda had declared war against each other owing to a land dispute. On May 1st, twelve Amnouries were slain and many wounded. A native officer now residing there, who previously did good service for us, writes to me:—"My village is only 20 miles from Akhoond Sahib's head-quarters. I've sent your servants on. Pray send no more or they will be killed, and I shall share the same fate. Our unfortunate land feud places every one life in danger. A letter from any Englishman will seal my doom." I fed and forwarded your messengers on to sleep at Peer Baba Ziayrut, whence they will reach Saidu in a morning tramp. As soon our quarrel is settled I will pay my salams to the Akhoond and send you a letter. From Peer Baba they reached Saidu, which is described as a hamlet set upon a hill, overlooking a plain known as the Saidu Whur or valley. Saidu itself occupies the north flank; immediately behind it is the large village of Mingawara, which trails down the southern slope of a large mountain, bearing the same name A nullah runs through and fertilises the valley which is flanked towards the south by the Illum hills. To the east lies the village of Katela; to the south-west there is another, the name of which was not discovered. About three hundred sowars occupied the valley; these are being organised into a cavalry regiment which the Akhoond's son is to command. Six Moolas belonging to the Hindoostanee fanatics were on a visit to him, along with a number of followers. In Saidu itself there are only about a score of houses. The bulk of the Akhoond's followers occupy the three villages referred to.

The musjid is in the centre of the village of Saidu; to it are attached the Akhoond's house, one for his family, a shoe-maker's shop, a large cook-house, a hospital, and garden. Alongside there is a commodious dining hall and a number of cells for the accommodation of travellers. The Akhoond feeds the hungry, heals the sick, clothes the beggar, administers spiritual consolation to the followers of the prophet, all freely and witout price, although his retainers are not *quite* so charitable. Mahomedans believe that he exercises a a creative power, daily producing every article requisite for his Murids and pilgrims who came to sallam to him. Moola—informed the spies that Behrem Khan arrived there about the 23rd April. Akhoond would not allow him after the first day to appear in the musjid, but he is now sheltering under his protecting wing. As they returned *via* Amnour, where they rested for two hours, the affray was still going on. The Barairwal officer attached his autographic seal to the letter, and asked me to purchase and send him some quinine and castor oil in lieu of his monthly honorarium, "as we find these medicines invaluable after being wounded." I have sent the old man what he wanted. I detail the simple history of this trip, so that your readers may be able to follow it and realize that the *Pioneer's* offering has been laid at the feet of the priestly king of Swat, who is now an aged patriarch, but still a rigorous enemy of our Government. In a day or two I will send you a sketch of the life of Abdool Ghafour, Akhoond of Swat the Pope of Esufzai.—*Pioneer.*

OVER-EDUCATING AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE American press is now discussing a danger that we may have to think of for our own sakes before long. The instruction of women has been too long neglected not to be in peril of becoming grossly overdone. It seems to be growing necessary for the present generation of American girls to aim at omniscience. A boy need only be taught one or two things, and if he is worked too long or too hard, a wholesome instinct will make him rebel, just as much in the New as in the Old World. But a girl must learn at least three languages besides her own, must add science and universal history to painting, singing and piano playing, and aim at making a single mind do the work of ten. With this view she is kept at her studies morning, afternoon, and evening. Girls as a rule are far more ambitious, more laborious, more eager to please, and more anxious in competition than boys. The result is that a miserable and increasing class of female students is growing up, prematurely worn out in body and mind before their life begins, and that the uninstructed woman finds herself far better "educated," even in the popular sense of the word, than one who has had all the advantages of a dozen schools. As we are gradually adopting Transatlantic fashions, it is as well to watch their working in their native atmosphere.—*Globe.*

HARBOURS OF REFUGE FOR THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

THE *Hour* publishes a long letter addressed by Mr. Ward-Jackson to the shipowners, merchants, traders, masters, and seamen of Hartlepool, which he represents in Parliament, on the subject of Mr. Plimsoll's Shipping Bill. We shall not follow the honourable gentleman in his objections to that measure; but he dwells on one point which certainly deserves careful attention—the necessity of erecting harbours of refuge on the east coast of England. The Royal Commission on Harbours of Refuge in 1858-1859 recommended the establishment of such works at various points, Hartlepool Bay among the rest. Mr. Ward-Jackson says he has made many attempts to get the recommendation of the Commissioners, so far as Hartlepool is concerned, carried out, but the present Government refuses to have anything to do with the matter. Mr. Lowe apparently sees no necessity for harbours of refuge on the east coast. Yet that coast is notoriously a dangerous one, and harbours of refuge reared at well-selected points might be the means of saving many lives. It is all very well to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the subjects of unseaworthiness, overloading, under-manning, and other similar matters. But what is the good of doing so if the recommendations of the Commission are to be quietly shelved when the public excitement on the whole question of lessening the risks of seamen has calmed down? That this will probably be the fate of any recommendations that may be made by the new Commission is plain, from the neglect of those made on the subject of harbours of refuge. When some great catastrophe takes place that might have been avoided by a good harbour of refuge at Hartlepool or elsewhere, Mr. Lowe, if he happens to be Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time, will perhaps discover that economy may sometimes be out of place, and consent to something being done. It is the very old story over again. When the steed is gone we display the most intense anxiety to lock the door. But why should it not be locked while the steed is still inside?—*Globe.*

AN OVATION TO VERDI.

NAPLES 10th APRIL.

VERDI leaves Naples to-day after a series of ovations such as has scarcely been given to patriot of King. On Saturday *Aida* was performed for the last time under his special direction, and furious as was the enthusiasm which the "*maestro*" received on other occasions it was exceeded by the tempest of last Saturday. To say nothing of what occurred within the house, on his leaving it two lines of persons were discovered, bearing torches in their hands, which extended from San Carlo to his hotel in Chiatamone. It was a difficult matter for him to enter his carriage, so great was the pressure of friends and admirers, and when he did so, many of those carrying torches followed him in cabs, while a long line of carriages, filled by ladies and others of the audience, accompanied him. This, however, was not sufficient, for many welldressed persons in the crowd insisted on taking the horses out of the shafts, and then drawing the "*Gran Maestro,*" as he is called, to his hotel. Here a band of the National Guard was stationed, and the shouts of the crowd were so continuous that Verdi was compelled to show himself at the balcony 17 times according to correct calculations. During the last few days he has, of course, been overwhelmed by visitors and cards, and Verdi will leave to-day as the man whom Naples has delighted to honour more almost than her political saviours. The Impresario Musella, too, has won his laurels, and whereas last year at this time he was covered with abuse, he is now exalted, if not to the Seventh, at least, to the Sixth, Heaven. In which celestial compartment to place Madame Stolz or Madame Waldmame it would be difficult to say. *Aida* has certainly been presented to a Neapolitan audience with splendid effect, and by a brilliant company, and the financial results have been satisfactory. On the first four nights the receipts amounted to 48,000 lire, and on the last occasion to 11,195 lire. It has now been performed six times, and, though Verdi was not present on the last two occasions, it seems to grow in public favour. An excursion train is expected from Rome with some hundreds of persons to hear the great opera. It is to arrive in time for the performance, and will leave again at 2 in the morning. Who would have dreamt of such a feat a quarter of a century ago, when one left Rome by the diligenza early in the morning of one day and arrived in Naples in the afternoon or evening of the next day? It is satisfactory to witness marks of progress on every side, and, spite of shortcomings, and many evils yet to be redressed, to see with one's own eyes that Italy has awakened from the sleep of ages.—*Correspondent of Times.*

KHIVA ON CANVAS.

(*Spectator.*)

A RUSSIAN, artist, Basil Wereschagin by name, who accompanied the Russian expedition to Khiva in 1868 as a volunteer, has lent a number of paintings and sketches to the Crystal Palace Company. He was an eye-witness of the actions and events which he sketched, and his pictures were painted *en plein soleil*. They are placed in the Private Saloon of the Picture Gallery, and the first sensation they communicate to the visitor is that of being in an absolutely new world. They are not like anything that has ever before been seen in England; they stand alone in their beauty and their barbarism. The colour of them, the cruelty of them! The country is gloriously, gorgeously beautiful, with its cloudless deep blue sky above, its red mountains, with their outer rim of snow-clad heights; its yellow, flower-decked plains, its swift streams, their banks strewn with many-coloured pebbles, burning and glittering under the sun; its scarce trees, dark green and stunted; its ancient ruins, with their still adhering patches of deep indestructible blue and scarlet and gold, blended in such harmony of tint as the art of the West has never equalled and hallowed by immemorial tradition. The men are fierce, terrible, unspeakably barbarous; in their strife and in their leisure; in the thirst for blood, and the lazy heedlessness when it has been shed; in the stolid, indifference that underlies their fiercest fanaticism, in the grim absence of all tenderness which makes their life as incongruous to our fancy as their many-coloured garments. The horsemen who come dashing through the mountain pass with fluttering pennons and horsetails flying in the wind, into that terrible rat-trap of a valley with snow and ice-topped barriers, where they surprise and slay the Russian infantry, 'lie i' the sun' and bask as though they had as many centuries to do it in as that ruined relic of the might of the dragon-standard that looks out, in a shattered attitude of ramping, with all the angles of the breakage rounded off by time, over the spreading yellow plains, on which human skulls lie scattered like thistledown tufts in an English meadow. This beauty and this barbarism, this absolute, unredeemed ferocity, beside which the drilled demeanour of the Russian Infantry, in long boots, red trowsers, and white blouses, with kepi and puggaree, looks like high civilisation, are the first distinct impressions that these strange pictures convey. They are confirmed and deepened as one passes from scene to scene of the drama which is still being played in Central Asia,—played among those awful expanses of glaring light, in the sweltering heat, where the shadows fall with such sharp and deep distinctness, that where there is not yellow glare there is blackness; and the shade of the pillars of the palaces falling upon the hot whiteness of the marble pavements, cuts it like roadways made over stone through snow where the daintiest flowers carpet the earth, and every jutting rock has its blood-smear; where the stunted trees are laden with the nests of the crows who devour the unhonoured dead, and are routed by the eagles who swoop from their eyries among the terrific precipices upon such ignoble prey, when live lambs and deer are hard to come by. A great plain in a valley surrounded by mountains, is the scene of two of the principal paintings. The Russian tents are pitched, and the Kirghiz horsemen have surprised the foe; the group in the foreground is very fine, very ghastly,—a cluster of brave, helpless soldiers, torn with shot, and one figure with a jagged hole in the head, just fallen, with the smashed proneness of Marshal Ney in Gérome's picture. The pitiless smile of the sky, the pitiless girdle of the mountains, are made to tell powerfully in this picture and its pendant, in which a mangled group of men are striving to rally, and a riderless horse is galloping furiously away from the guns into the misty distance, half-heat half-smoke. In another picture, called, "Hush! let them come in!" the Russians are advancing to a fortified town, a figure in turban and burnous is guiding them,—the huge, castellated walls rise sheer above them. In the fourth, they are "Within." Russian sentries man the walls, the Russian colours float above the gray and yellow rocks; a long file of Russian dead lie decently composed, under the huge abutment, their comrades sit smoking and swinging their legs idly over the edge of the escarped rock, which is broadly smeared with blood. Headlong, huddled, in the foreground, lie the Kirghiz killed, a mass of rich colour, a tangle of attitudes, a heap of various material, rich turban-cloths, furred caftans, girdles rich with the subdued, geometrical accuracy of Persian designs, with strange arms—the long guns have gaudy-coloured stocks, like children's toys—but all dead. The proud, still faces are peaceful for the most part; one man lies on his back, with the right arm flung aloft, in the attitude of command in which he has been shot; and the Russian soldiery above the dead on the incline take no more heed of them than of the thin, sparse grass through which their blood trickles slowly, no more heed than their own people will take when they shall have been stripped and left to the swift-coming crows. "Forgotten on the Field" is full of another kind of horror, for who can say whether the stalwart young Russian who lies on the yellow sward, hard by the green sedgy bank of that fair winding stream, which borders the red range, and reflects the blue sky, fell *dead* when he dropped out of the march of the column fast receding into the sunlit distance, and the foul birds gathered to their feast. They are about him in a horrid, cawing conclave; they have torn the flesh from his head and face, and with their cruel dripping beaks struck long crimson gashes in his extended arms, and now their triumph is in its turn at an end, for two royal eagles come with rushing wings into the midst of them, and their talons will be in the man's breast in another moment, even while his comrades are yet in sight.

There is a momentary relief; we are at the gates of the palace of a Central-Asian potentate. The effect of depth, the attitudes of the guards, remind one of Wiertz's management of doorways and balconies and attitudes. Nothing could be more nobly, exquisitely beautiful than the gates of richly carved wood, so jealously close, so defiantly massive, with their polished gleaming marble setting, which cuts the deep blue line of the sky. But the guards. What extraordinary barbarism there is in their faces, the sullen watchfulness of their attitudes, the magnificent colouring and amplitude of their garments, the rich embroidery of the close green turbans, with the hanging flaps of fine chain mail on either side of their faces, and their absurd bows and arrows and copper shields studded with silver bosses. We are inside the Palace at Samarkand, in a magnificent corridor which bounds one side of a vast open-roofed court. It is marble-floored, and supported by pillars of exquisite grace and richness of decoration. The unequalled Persian colouring is everywhere on the walls, the pillars, the ornaments on the rich, grave garments of the group of dignitaries who attend upon the Emir, in the discharge of a great function, invariable after a victory. They are noble-looking men (owing probably to their robes and turbans), and they are calm, impassive, and motionless, with two exceptions. One is the Emir, who turns over with his foot, with as little reverence as one might show to a turnip in a field, a human head—one of a great heap, flung down before him on the edge of the marble pavement—it has rolled away from its fellows as they were tumbled out of the mouth of a sack, having been hacked from the shoulders of killed Russians. The Emir stands with dignified ease; he wears a blue caftan, fastened at the breast with a charming knot of crimson raw silk, and the graceful folds fall over his arms crossed easily behind his back. He will award the head-money presently. The other movement is made by a gentleman of his Highness's suite, who, not being of the opinion of Catherine de Medici, dislikes the odour of the mass of sun-kissed carrion, and covers his fine curved nostrils with a sleeve of gorgeous yellow embroidered in crimson. The contrast in this painting between the traditional dignity of dress and attitude and the utter barbarism of action, between the scientific beauty of the architecture and decoration of the palace, the still-life testimony to the civilisation of past ages, and the soulless brutality of these people as they are, is very striking, especially when we glance from this painting to that one which occupies the principal position in the gallery. In it the Emir and his suite stand in the great temple of Samarkand, and return thanks for the victory at the tomb of a saint,—no other than Tamerlane, whose traces are still in the land in heaps of human skulls, piled up in thousands, the common objects of every-day life, the sport of children, beguiling by vain hope of pickings the crows whose remote ancestors waxed fat on the lavish leavings of Timour. One of these ghastly monuments, with a disorderly fringe of crumbling underjaws, and fragments of sword-cleft frontal-bones, faces us on the opposite wall, but there is no discord in the grand, grave, sublime beauty of the thanksgiving scene. The marble mosaics of the lower walls give place to blue and gold arabesques of wonderful harmony and glow above, the pillars are seemingly of alabaster, and the noble tombs, one of white marble, with lace-like fretwork, another of green marble, or some other precious material, are truly grand and solemn, fit resting-places for men to be held in memory, perpetual and terrible.

The Public Celebration of Victory is a wonderful scene; horribly barbarous, wild, gorgeous, and lazy. The noble mosque, with melon-shaped domes at the corners, half ruinous, but rich in colours, and with bounding tigers and full-faced moons still clear upon its lofty frontal, is surrounded by a motley crowd, some lying, some sitting, to whom a dervish, clad in white, one of a number similarly attired, declaims lines of rejoicing from the Koran, while he grasps a tall pole with the head of a Russian soldier stuck upon it. Several of these ghastly trophies adorn the scene, and are regarded with utter indifference. Some figures in the foreground with gourds and dogs are things of shreds and patches, but what shreds and patches they are! The air is full of arrowy rays of light and darting heat; the shadows are black furrows; a halted string of camels mope about the great temple, their riders, muffled in heavy garments, listen listlessly to the dervish; and on the edge of the crowd is a great chief, stern, thin-faced, cruel, in fine barbaric dress, and mounted on a dapplegrey horse of the steppe, which will carry him seventy miles without a stop or a feed; everywhere the keen lances and the dangling horsetails.

In the second room the pictures are less terrible, but they are equally strange, equally unlike anything familiar to us in representations of the East. These tremendous gorges, with the yellow plains below; the bright red mountains, with dashes of green veining; the wonderful pink and white flowers, tall and branching, like trees with us; the intense blue of the still water, the pine clumps; the huge frowning rock, smooth and black; and the stony tracks, which glitter with specks of colour, so that looking at them, the jewelled streets of the Apocalyptic city seem a likely and familiar image; these are not like any other combinations in painting, and yet there are scenes of calm and rich pastoral beauty. In such are the tents of the Kirghiz pitched, some wonderfully rich and fantastically beautiful, others plain and poor, but all alike in construction, easy to strike, and handy to pack at the wanderers' will, when they travel to the mountains, sometimes to the level of the snow-line. No. 57 is a beautiful scene, called "Tamerlane's Gate." The broad, tranquil, winding water, overhung by the great rocks, bordered by the rich plains, where gentle creatures, not hunted, wander and feed, once ran red with the blood of the Uzbeks and the Kipchaks. No. 58 is a ruinous khan on a wide sultry plain, where all nature seems to faint under the glare. But the blessed wells of Murze-rabat are there, "in the hungry steppe between two towns." A small picture shows us the solitary figure of a Kirghiz soldier, resting against a tent-side; he is quite motionless, but the barbarism, the ferocity in him, are expressed in some indescribable way, which makes him as terrible as any crouching tiger or lean starved wolf of the steppe. Near him is a picture full of beautiful contrast. On the brow of a great height, with a background of mountain flowers, stands an eager, solitary, listening stag; beneath are rolling hills, vast plains, dim hot distances, and the faintly indicated sea. There are ruins, yellow and dry, like cork, in their age, and ruins grey and grim, with unexpected scraps of the red glaze which once encrusted them, looking like ominous dashes of the prevalent blood: but they are not sad, they are all basking like the men and the beasts, and the grasses and the skulls, in this strange, beautiful, inhuman land.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee.
1303 Duncairn, Chambers—M. Nusserwanjee.
726 Granite City, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Gardner Colby, Dunbar—Farnham & Co
1118 Helen Scott—Gribble—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1528 Iron Cross, McLeod—Lawrence & Co.
1259 Mabel, White—E. Bates & Co.
1237 Macedon, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
1146 New Era, Babson—The Captain.
1060 Peacemaker, Classon—The Captain.
1132 Pocahontas, Duncan—Farnham Co.
1191 Robert Kerr, Allen—Lawrence & Co.
1152 Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
625 Walls Castle, Brown—N Sorabjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.
478 Trevanion, Whatby—W. Nicol and Co.
566 Morning Star, London—H. M. Sedick.

FOR RANGOON.
938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American & Co.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.
370 Marisstella, Cluzune—H. A. Sedick.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
255 David Auterson, Nance—Framjee, Sands & Co.
132 Estrella de Damaun, Nacoda—H. Thavur.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE VIA MADRAS.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.

NOT FIXED.

1164 Alpine, Lender—F. Scott & Co.
1296 Augusta, Raynes—Farnham & Co.
955 Andaman, Potter—Lyon & Co.
765 Evening Star, Wales—F. Muir & Co.
1303 Glee Maiden, Cummins—The Captain.
1284 Savernake, Prichard—Owen & Okell.

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1033 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.

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1226 Bellona, Shaw—F. Muir & Co.
1328 Chancellor, Reynolds—Wallace and Co.
1060 Killarney, O'Neill—The Captain.
1138 Orchis, Lucas—The Captain.
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998 Gladys, Bardo—Lawrence and Co.

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1348 China, Perring—P. & O. Co.

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952 Mecca, Laws—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ODESSA VIA CARWAR.
668 Buckingham, Butchard—W. Nicol & Co.

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ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
441 Amberwitch, Stiffe.
300 Clyde.
993 Columbine, Hereford.
182 Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug.
835 Enchantress, Carr.
3037 Glasgow, Jones.
1584 Lynx, Keats.
313 May Frere, Guthrie.
408 Sind.

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

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Specially for India, China, and the East.
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can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

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Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

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is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

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For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

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Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum.
" 14 " " ..2¾ " "
" 21 " " ..3 " "
} For amounts above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.

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MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "

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WILLIAM BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st May 1873. Acting Manager.

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DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stoper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are permanently relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

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the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

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AND ONE UNIFORM RATE
FOR THE WHOLE WORLD;
(*MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES*),
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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	103	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

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2nd.—A further security by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company as a separate Trust to be made liable only for Assurance engagements should the Premium Fund fail.

3rd.—Indisputability of all policies, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel, one uniform rate of premium being charged for the whole world.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
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Sizing do. do.
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N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

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No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
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